

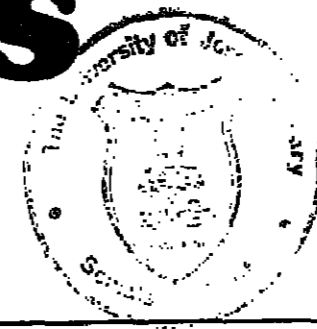
In today's Jordan Times...

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز يومية مستقلة تأسست على يد المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



Today's Weather

It will be gradually cooler, with northwesterly moderate winds, freshening at times. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	Low 22	High 33
Aqaba	27	40
Deserts	24	38
Jordan Valley	24	39

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 38, Aqaba 43. Sunset tonight: 6:36 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:50 a.m.

Volume 6, Number 1721

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JULY 29, 1981 — RAMADAN 28, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

4 cholera cases reported Tuesday

AMMAN, July 28 (Petra) — Another four cholera cases were reported in Jordan in the past 24 hours, the Health Ministry announced today. With today's reported cases there have been 715 cholera cases, with four deaths, reported earlier.

Last night, the Higher Public Safety Committee held a meeting under the chairmanship of Interior Minister Suleiman Arar where the members reviewed the various measures being taken in the country in the course of the fight against cholera.

A number of ministers, directors of departments and provincial administrators submitted reports on the progress of anti-cholera campaigns in various regions.

The committee decided at the meeting to instruct the Natural Resources Authority to take steps to drain the waste water pool in Marka near the Pepsi-Cola factory, and to use its water to irrigate forest trees in the region in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

The committee stressed the need to maintain control over water sources, to remove farm animals and livestock outside the boundaries of residential areas and to ensure that waste-water is not used in irrigating crops.

Meanwhile, a Health Ministry source said today that cholera bacteria have been discovered in the waters of Waqqas stream and a small nearby spring not far from the Ministry of Agriculture's experimental station at Wadi Al Yabes in the northern Jordan Valley.

The Health Ministry has asked the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment to supply the Wadi Al Yabes area's inhabitants with drinking water to avert the spread of cholera in the region.

Pahlavis commemorate Shah in Cairo



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat shakes hands with Farah Diba Pahlavi, the widow of the former Shah of Iran who died in Cairo (left) Monday, before attending a memorial service on the first death anniversary of the Iranian monarch, Reza Pahlavi, (centre) eldest son of the Shah looks on (A.P. wirephoto)

Syria says it will shoot down any Israeli plane over Lebanon

DAMASCUS, July 28 (R) — Syria reiterated today that it is ready to shoot down Israeli planes if they continue to overfly Lebanon.

An official commentary on Damascus Radio said Israel had violated the four-day-old ceasefire with Palestinian commandos by continuing the flights. Witnesses reported two more today near Beirut and in South Lebanon.

The Syrian statement was made while President Hafez Al Assad conferred with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and

other Palestinian leaders. "If (Israeli Prime Minister) Begin decides to carry out what he proclaimed yesterday, that Israeli planes would continue to fly in Lebanese airspace, Syria will be ready to intercept those planes and shoot them down," it said.

In April Syria, which has 30,000 peace-keeping troops in Lebanon, moved ground-to-air missiles into Lebanon's Bekaa Valley and shot down eight pilotless Israeli reconnaissance aircraft since then.

Israel has threatened to strike at the missiles if they are not removed. Damascus Radio said Israel's acceptance of a ceasefire in South

Lebanon was a tactic "paving the way for a new war of extermination that will be more violent and barbaric than the fighting of the past two weeks."

It said Israel's objective was to widen the border enclave in southern Lebanon so that it stretched as far north as the Litani River.

The enclave is controlled by the Israeli-backed right-wing militia of renegade Lebanese army Maj. Saad Haddad.

The radio said Mr. Begin wanted to draw Lebanon into a "surrender agreement" similar to the Camp David peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Techiya, Communists remain neutral

Knesset endorses agreement on Sinai peace-keeping force

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 28 (R) — The Israeli Knesset (parliament) today approved the establishment of a multi-national force to police the Sinai Peninsula after Israel withdraws from the region next April.

Israel, Egypt and the United States recently initiated the agreement, which was concluded after months of negotiations.

It provides for a force of 2,500 observers to supervise the implementation of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

All political parties except the right-wing Techiya and the Communists supported endorsing the agreement, which was passed by the Knesset's 120 members by an overwhelming majority. Only five members voted against it.

The United States is trying to persuade other countries such as Australia and certain Latin American countries to contribute observers for the force.

Madrid talks adjourned for three months

MADRID, July 28 (R) — Prolonged negotiations to revive East-West détente were adjourned for three months today, with the key issues of military security in Europe and human rights unresolved.

Delegates at the 35-state European Security Conference, which began in Madrid last November after two months of acrimonious preparatory talks, suspended their deliberations until Oct. 27 after failing to agree on a final declaration.

The United States and other Western delegations said the next round of bargaining through November and December could be the last chance to make a success of the Madrid talks, the third in a series of détente talks.

The U.S. delegate Mr. Max Kampelman, whose statement was released to the press, said the American delegation was not surprised that the Madrid meeting — already running nearly five months over schedule — had been unable to finish its work. This was an understandable reflection of the international reality, he said.

Yorkshire Ripper hunters cleared

LONDON, July 28 (R) — Police who led a five-year hunt for the "Yorkshire Ripper," a killer jailed last May for the brutal murders of 13 women, were today cleared of allegations that they bungled the case.

A government-appointed inspector ruled that there was no evidence to support allegations that Ronald Gregory, police chief in West Yorkshire, and two of his senior officers were guilty of improper conduct and improper disclosure of information to the media.

Home Secretary (Interior Minister) William Whitelaw ordered the inquiry at the insistence of some members of parliament.

It was carried out by Sir Philip Nights, a police chief in central England, who said rumours about the police officers had been "totally without foundation."

Lorry driver Peter Sutcliffe was sentenced to life imprisonment at London's Old Bailey court on May 22 for murdering the 13 women in northern England between 1975 and 1980.

Palestinian groups smother internal differences, agree to obey Israel-PLO ceasefire

BEIRUT, July 28 (Agencies) — Squabbling Palestinian commando groups in Lebanon papered over their differences today and agreed to stick to the four-day-old ceasefire with Israel.

The announcement came as Lebanon felt the full impact of power cuts and fuel shortages brought about by this month's Israeli air raids.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) said in a statement that it had agreed to observe the truce after talks with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

The PFLP-GC, one of eight divergent groups linked in the PLO, at first refused to obey the ceasefire and claimed responsibility for continuing attacks on northern Israel and the Israeli-backed right-wing militia in southern Lebanon.

A spokesman for the PFLP said its leader, former Syrian air force officer Ahmed Jibril, gave Mr. Arafat an undertaking last night that his forces would observe the truce.

Mr. Omar Qoteish, spokesman for PFLP, said in an interview that he denied Israeli claims that the commandos had suffered a setback militarily.

He said the Palestinian forces were rebuilding bridges and roads and Israeli settlements remained within range of Soviet-made Katyusha rocketbombs 130-millimetre artillery, which can reach about 20 to 30 kilometres.

"If we wanted to make a problem, we could shell and shell but we don't want to offer Begin a new excuse to bomb civilians in Lebanon," said the spokesman, who added 266 bodies been recovered from the July 17 bombing of a Palestinian neighbourhood in Beirut. He said only 15 to 20 per cent of the dead were commandos.

Some villages in South Lebanon twice came under shellfire today but the PFLP-GC said it had not carried out the attacks. No other group claimed responsibility.

Rationing in Lebanon

The Lebanese electricity authority began a series of power cuts by rotation in Beirut and other areas today. Initially cuts

will halt supplies for seven hours a week but the authority has warned that the cuts will get worse if fuel does not reach the main generating station at Zouk, north of Beirut.

There were gunfights at several petrol stations as motorists scrambled to buy fuel at up to four times the normal price.

The shortages developed after Israel bombed a pipeline from Saudi Arabia to the Zahrani oil refinery, near the Mediterranean

PLO condemns Athens attack

ATHENS, July 28 (R) — The Athens office of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) today condemned the attack last Wednesday against a travel office in Piraeus in which two people were killed and 70 injured.

The PLO Athens office said in a statement it had no connection with the raid, in which two gunmen shot and killed the owner of the travel office, Mrs. Evgenia Angelicoussis, and one of her employees.

The attackers planted a time bomb which exploded minutes later, injuring more than 70 people.

Yesterday, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said in Beirut that its commandos staged the attack because the office was an Israeli intelligence centre operating under cover of a tourism and shipping agency.

The PFLP said one of its men, Bashir Ibrahim Jibril, was killed in the Greek capital on Aug. 18, 1978, by Israeli agents but the Greek government had taken no action.

Iraqis score high in fighting

BEIRUT, July 28 (R) — Iraq said today its forces killed 637 Iraqis and shot down five helicopters in Gulf war fighting during the past 24 hours.

It was the second day running in which the Iraqi high command reported high Iranian casualty figures.

Yesterday, a military communique quoted by the Iraqi News Agency said 524 Iraqis were killed in the preceding 24 hours of fighting.

Today's statement said the Iranian casualties included more than 540 killed in an Iraqi attack on the Susangerd area, north of Abadan.

The Iraqis lost 27 of their own men in the fighting, it added.

Bonn cracks down on 'Black Bloc'

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, July 28 (R) — Several members of a new left-wing urban guerrilla organisation called the "Black Bloc" were detained today after extensive house searches in the Frankfurt area, Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann said.

Federal and state police found bomb-making materials, air-guns and a 350-page collection of documents about bomb attacks carried out this year. They were still deciding whether to issue arrest warrants in certain cases, Mr. Rebmann said.

He refused to give any names or say how many people had been detained. Investigations were continuing.

He said that since May 1980 the group had been actively supporting activities of the "Red Army Faction" guerrilla group and had fought "the political structure in the Federal Republic through acts of terrorism, particularly arson and bomb attacks."

Among actions attributed to members of the Black Bloc were the attempted burning of an American helicopter in Boedingen in April and an arson attack on the state court in Darmstadt in May, the prosecutor's office said.

The prosecutor also announced that members of the rightist

South Lebanon has been without electricity since an Israeli air strike severed a power line a week ago and some supplies are being delayed because of the destruction of 10 bridges in similar attacks.

Mr. Jibril issued a statement later which left open the possibility that the PFLP-GC would continue commando raids across the Israeli border.

He said that at his meeting with Mr. Arafat, he had agreed to stop artillery and rocket shelling but this "did not mean restricting armed struggle."

"We shall continue with those operations across the Lebanese and other borders," he said.

Meanwhile in Paris, Habib Chaty, secretary-general of the organisation of the Islamic Conference, today called on all parties involved in the Palestinian problem and the Middle East to help restore peace to the region.

After talks with President Francois Mitterrand, Mr. Chaty told reporters: "I underlined the necessity not to allow this affair (Palestine) to get out of hand because it threatens the security of the region, of Europe and perhaps of the world."

"The time has come for everyone to play his role to bring peace back to this region," he said.

Mr. Chaty said Mr. Mitterrand told him the Palestinians have rights and these rights must be respected. "We do not ask any more of France than this," Mr. Chaty said.

The talks also covered Afghanistan and Lebanon.

Mr. Chaty said he will contact the new Iranian president, Ali Rajai, in order to renew his efforts to obtain a ceasefire in the war between Iraq and Iran.

Begin protests to Cairo

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 28 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin today complained to Egyptian Ambassador Saad Murtada that Cairo Radio stations were continuing to broadcast hostile reports on Israel despite the peace treaty, government officials said.

They said Mr. Begin told Mr. Murtada the broadcasts contained specific clauses of the 1979 peace accord between the two countries.

Mr. Murtada paid a courtesy call on Mr. Begin before taking home leave.

The Egyptian envoy later told reporters they discussed the tension on the Lebanese border, as well as general relations between Israel and Egypt.

Asked about a reported summit meeting between Mr. Begin and President Anwar Sadat, the ambassador said such a meeting might take place in the second half of August after Mr. Sadat's talks in Washington with President Ronald Reagan.

U.S. envoy to S. Arabia quits

WASHINGTON, July 28 (R) — U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Robert Neumann has resigned for personal reasons, Secretary of State Alexander Haig said today.

At an informal press conference, Mr. Haig refused to confirm news reports linking the resignation with the ambassador's reported concern over the Reagan administration's slow pace in proceeding with the sale of radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

Asked if there had been a dispute over the AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) aircraft, he replied: "None to my knowledge."

Israel and its supporters on Capitol Hill have mounted a vigorous campaign to block the sale of five AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia, asserting that they would weaken Israel's security.

Mr. Haig said the timetable for notifying Congress formally about the sale was still under consideration. He said the administration was very optimistic that Congress would not block the sale.

Mr. Neumann, a Vienna-born academic who was previously ambassador to Afghanistan and Morocco, has recently been in Washington where he is associated with the Georgetown Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

The administration was reported planning to name as his replacement Richard Murphy, a career foreign service officer who previously served as ambassador to Syria.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Neumann had urged the administration to be more aggressive in seeking congressional support for the AWACS proposal, arguing that the Saudis needed the aircraft to warn of any surprise attack from Israel.

GUVS denounces Israeli measures

70 'Front Line' members sentenced to 320 years

AMMAN, July 28 (Petra) — The Executive Council of the General Union of Voluntary Societies in Jordan has condemned the arbitrary practices of the Israeli occupation authorities against social workers and charitable society employees in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, the latest of which is the closure of the technical engineering college of the university Alumn League in Hebron District.

In a statement issued today, the

council said that the Israeli occupation authorities have arrested Dr. Adib Al Qaysi, the president of the league, and several members of the teaching staff and students of the college; and seized all college equipment and apparatus, as well as the laboratories, whose cost is estimated at well over hundreds of thousands of Jordan dinars. The Israeli authorities have also destroyed all the college's workshops and its public library.

attacks since it claimed responsibility for wounding a Rome architect in May 1980.

The court handed down the sentences at the end of a tightly-guarded trial that began here on May 4. "Front line" is an organisation closely linked to the notorious Red Brigades guerrilla group.

Police sources said that many of the accused were "repentant" guerrillas who had given information leading to mass arrests of other members. "Super-informer" Roberto Sandalo was sentenced to a light 26 months today, despite his leading role in the group.

Other defendants received sentences between 20 months and 14 years for their part in "Front Line," which has carried out no

attacks since it claimed responsibility for wounding a Rome architect in May 1980.

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We'll protest but not take over the pitch, Kiwi protestors agree

NEW PLYMOUTH, New Zealand, July 28 (R) — Leaders of groups opposed to the tour of New Zealand by a South African rugby team indicated today that tomorrow's game will be allowed to go ahead, and that they will not take over the pitch as happened last Saturday.

The Springbok team meanwhile arrived quietly in New Plymouth today to prepare for the game against Taranaki Province.

New Zealand's rugby authorities had decided yesterday to let the tour continue despite the events on Saturday that led to the cancellation of the visitors' second game.

About 200 people clapped and cheered as the South Africans entered their New Plymouth Hotel today. No anti-tour demonstrators were present when the team arrived by bus from Hamilton, followed by a police escort in another bus.

Rugby officials expect about 28,000 spectators at tomorrow's game. Police have agreed to escort protesters on a two-kilometre march from the city to the park before the match.

John Minto, national organiser for the anti-apartheid organisation Hart, said there would be a strong demonstration at the match but he doubted that the pitch would be invaded.

Charles Gill, another protest leader, said he had assured police that demonstrators would not storm rugby park. The protest would be peaceful and "well within the law."

In London, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon wrote in an article published in The Times today that the protest movement had now "alienated itself from the mainstream of public opinion which just a short time ago...opposed the rugby tour."

Mr. Muldoon, who is in London for the royal wedding, also wrote that New Zealand "is being rent asunder" by the consequences of his government's decision to preserve the freedom of sportsmen and sports bodies to decide for themselves who they should compete against.

On the opposite page, The Times said in an editorial that government action to halt the tour would be a "deplorable surrender on a point of principle: It is wrong, and civil freedom is a casualty, when people are forced to abandon their lawful pursuits by the threatened violence and illegality of others who may object."

The paper hoped the New Zealand government "successfully indicates the principle it upholds, without paying too high a price in damage to its ordered society."

White House denies plans to overthrow Col. Qadhafi

WASHINGTON, July 28 (R) — The White House has denied a Newsweek magazine report that members of the House of Representatives Intelligence Committee had protested to President Reagan after being told of a U.S. plot to overthrow Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes confirmed that committee members had sent a letter to President Reagan but said "the letter does not concern Libya."

Newsweek reported in its current issue that committee members wrote the letter after the Libyan plan was described to them by Max Hugel. Mr. Hugel was head of the Central Intelligence Agency's clandestine services, but resigned this month after two former associates accused him of improper business activities.

هنا من الاصل

NATIONAL

For Ma'an plant

Glass factories company to get JD 3 million loan from IDB

AMMAN, July 28 (Petra)—The Jordan Glass Factories Company (JGFC) will get a JD 3 million loan from the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) to finance the construction of a window glass plant at Ma'an in southern Jordan, according to an agreement signed today.

The easy-term loan will be repaid over a period of 12 months. The agreement was signed for the bank by its director general, Mr. Ziyad Innab, and for the company by Mr. Basil Jardaneh, who is the JGFC's board chairman and general secretary of the National Planning Council.

According to Mr. Jardaneh, the loan has been approved by a special ministerial committee which recommended that the project be considered the nucleus for an advanced glass industry in the Ma'an region—something which will help reduce the movement of people to the other industrial centres, in Amman and Zarqa, and create job opportunities for the inhabitants of the southern regions of the country.

The government has increased its participation in the company's capital to JD 1 million and has guaranteed all the company's loans, Mr. Jardaneh said.

The major part of the project, entailing the installation of mechanical and electrical appliances, is already under way, implemented by a local firm in cooperation with European contractors at a total cost of JD 5,616,460, Mr. Jardaneh said. He added that the first phase is due to be completed in 22 months.

According to Mr. Jardaneh, the company is expecting to purchase the greater part of the machinery and equipment, as well as the furnace and other related machines, before the end of September.

Meanwhile, the company has concluded an agreement with the Housing Corporation for the construction of 141 housing units near Ma'an for people employed on the project, and another agreement has been reached with the Jordan Electricity Authority to supply the housing project with power, Mr. Jardaneh said.

The glass factory should be able to make a profit after the first six months of commercial production, he said. Mr. Jardaneh is hopeful that the factory will in the future be able to produce tinted glass, depending on the local raw materials.

The total cost of constructing the glass factory is expected to reach JD 12.5 million. With the new loan the company has acquired JD 3 million, and the rest will be obtained from local lending institutions.



JGFC Chairman Basil Jardaneh (centre) and IDB Director General Ziyad Innab (left) sign the loan agreement for the glass factories company on Tuesday.

Jordan TV to carry summary of royal wedding

AMMAN, July 28 (J.T.)—Jordan Television will broadcast a 40-minute summary of the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer on Wednesday night. The broadcast is tentatively scheduled for 8:30 p.m., immediately following the Arabic-language news.

Development bank to receive JD 3m Central Bank loan

AMMAN, July 28 (J.T.)—The Central Bank will grant a JD 3 million loan to the Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils (DBMVC), which in turn will extend it in the form of smaller loans to municipalities and village councils for the purchase of land, DBMVC director Mahdi Al Farhan was quoted as saying today.

He told Al Ra'i newspaper that JD 1 million of the loan will be lent to Amman Municipality, and the rest to other municipalities and councils.

The loans will finance the purchase of land to open roads and

Landslide threatens homes, street downtown

AMMAN, July 28 (J.T.)—Part of the Jabal Jofeh slope, near Amman Municipality's fire station, collapsed on Sunday night, blocking a road passing adjacent to it and causing cracks to appear in nearby homes and buildings.

Fire brigade chief Lt. Col. Salah Al Azzeh said there were no injuries as a result of the landslide, as the street was deserted at the time.

The first brigade soon afterwards sealed off the area and con-

tacted Amman Municipality, the Public Security Directorate and the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority to help in removing the earth and stone—a job which lasted until the early hours of yesterday.

According to Lt. Col. Azzeh, the area is liable to experience another landslide, since preliminary reports have indicated that the slide was due to the settlement of wastewater seeping from cesspits in Jabal Jofeh over the past several years. He said that the fire brigade has asked the municipality to build a retaining wall around the slope to protect the public and the fire station, and recommended that traffic in the region controlled by a one-way system.

Amman Players turn to witchcraft

AMMAN, July 28 (J.T.)—After the fast-moving intricacies of their last production, "Boeing, Boeing," the Amman Players will be delving into witchcraft for their next comedy.

Manned tentatively for a four-night run from Wednesday, Sept. 30, the group's new offering will be "Bell, Book, and Candle", by John Van Druten; a lighthearted look at witches and warlocks.

The Amman Players are an entirely unpaid voluntary group whose box office takings go to charity. The receipts from "Bell, Book, and Candle" are aimed at providing 10 beds for the new annex of the Wadi Soer Centre, run by the Mental Health Society.

Kitty Ephgrave, founder of the Amman Players, told the Jordan Times that there was a continuing need for volunteers to join the group. "We are casting this week for Bell, Book, and Candle," she said, "but we are already thinking ahead to the next play and would love to hear from anyone interested. I can always be reached by telephone on 65657."

Trade deficit grew by 16% during 1980

AMMAN, July 28 (J.T.)—The deficit in the Jordanian trade balance increased last year by JD 75.9 million over the 1979 figure—a rate of 16.2 per cent—according to a spokesman for the Central Bank.

The deficit last year was JD 543.3 million compared with JD 467.4 million in the previous year. The Central Bank attributed the increase in the deficit to a jump in imports, which last year amounted to JD 734.8 million, compared with JD 588.3 million in 1979.

Imported products included mainly machinery and transport equipment. Also cited were increases in the prices of oil, food supplies and medicaments.

1st instalment of Kuwaiti pledge received

AMMAN, July 28 (J.T.)—The Ministry of Finance has received \$65 million from Kuwait, representing that country's first instalment of a financial commitment made at the Baghdad summit conference.

Kuwait is committed to grant Jordan financial assistance of \$195 million in 1981, to be paid in three equal instalments of \$65 million in January, May and September.

A report in Al Ra'i newspaper said that the Kuwaiti government is expected to make the second and the third payments together, since the new Kuwaiti budget commences in July.

CORRECTION

An article by Mohammad Ayish on page 3 of the Jordan Times of Monday, July 27 was accompanied by a series of photos depicting the preparation of qatayef, the Ramadan pastry. In the last photo in the series, the cook—unidentified in the caption—Mrs. Ali Dajani, wife of the director of the Amman Chamber of Industry, The Jordan Times, regrets the oversight.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Momani meets Red Cross aide

AMMAN, July 28 (Petra)—Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani today met with the regional representative of the International Red Cross in Amman on the occasion of his transfer to another post. They discussed the conditions of Arab detainees in the occupied Arab territories.

T.B. on the rise

AMMAN, July 28 (J.T.)—The Jordanian anti-tuberculosis centre says it has received 200 T.B. cases so far this year, compared with 60 cases in the same period of 1980. A report in Al Ra'i newspaper said that most of the infected people were non-Jordanians coming to work in the country, and the authorities have been deporting them immediately after discovering their illness.

Morocco appoints new Jordan envoy

AMMAN, July 28 (J.T.)—The Moroccan government has sent a memorandum to the Jordanian government nominating Mr. Abdul Latif Laraki as Morocco's ambassador to Jordan. Mr. Laraki would be succeeding Mr. Mohamad Al Gharbi, who has served as ambassador to Jordan since Jan. 12, 1977.

RSS gets instruments from EEC

AMMAN, July 28 (Petra)—The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) today received a gift of precision instruments from the European Economic Community. The head of the laboratories at the RSS Building Materials Research Centre, Dr. Izzedin Katakadah, said that these instruments, the first of their kind in Jordan, will enable the centre to check roads and their skid resistance. This will help the centre to determine causes of accidents, he said.

Monthly crime rate down

AMMAN, July 28 (J.T.)—Crimes committee in Jordan during June of this year dropped noticeably in comparison with figures for June 1980, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today, quoting a responsible source in the Ministry of Interior. It said that crimes committed in June 1981 were 2,309, against 3,120 in June 1980. Amman Governorate had the lion's share of the crimes committed in this period, registering 890, and the least number of crimes—63—occurred in Aqaba.

Ajloun to get 500-car garage

AJLOUN, July 28 (Petra)—Ajloun Municipality today started work on a parking garage project. The JD 70,000 project, accommodating 500 cars, will be finished during the current year. The municipality has also decided to establish a JD 100,000 commercial market, consisting of 20 stores. Work on this project will start next month.

Adr electoral team formed

KARAK, July 28 (Petra)—Karak Governor Thiab Yousef today decided to form a committee to prepare electoral lists for Adr Municipality. The committee, headed by Mr. Omar Ibrahim, will begin its work on Thursday, and continue until Aug. 20.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

* An exhibition of photographs entitled "Education for the People", at the Soviet Cultural Centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

* Paintings of Orientalists and contemporary artists from Arab and Islamic countries, from the Jordan National Gallery's permanent collection, are shown at the gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

2:00 Koran
2:30 Arabic series
2:55 Children's programme
3:40 Arabic series
4:00 The Five Adventures
4:30 Arabic series
5:20 Arabic series
6:00 Religious programme
6:50 A competition programme
7:00 Programme preview
7:15 Local programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:30 Arabic series
10:15 Comedy
11:00 News in Arabic
11:10 Arabic play

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Magazine 0-1
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Professionals
10:00 News in English
10:15 Dallas
11:15 News summary in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:03 Morning Show
10:30 30 Minute Theatre
11:00 Signing off
12:00 News Headlines
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Andalusia
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 World of Arabian Music
17:30 Pop Session

18:00 News Summary
18:03 Story Time
18:30 Country Music
19:00 News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
19:10 News Reports
19:30 Disco
20:30 Evening Show
1:00 News Summary
21:03 Evening Show
21:57 News Headlines
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Country Style 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 The Golden Age of Pop 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Ray Moore's Album Time 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Letter from London 7:40 Book Choice 07:45 Report on Religion 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Peaches' Choice 08:30 Brain of Britain 1981 09:00 World News: The Royal Wedding 10:30 The Royal Wedding 10:45 Interlude 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 In Praise of God for Love and Marriage 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Radio Theatre 14:15 Report on Religion 14:30 Alistair Cooke's American Collection 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Sarah and Company 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News: Network U.K. 17:25 One in Ten; Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:39 Stock Market Report: Look Ahead 19:45 Theme and Variations 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 The Royal Wedding 21:00 Network UK 21:15 Moment Musical 21:30 Jazz for the Asking 22:00 World News: The World Today 22:25 Paperback Choice: Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-

up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 One in Ten 23:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "Space and Man." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS: 7:40 Cairo (EA)
7:40 Amsterdam, Athens
8:55 Agaba
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Kuwait
9:45 Dubai, Muscat
10:00 Beirut
10:05 Doha
10:05 Abu Dhabi
11:25 Beirut
11:40 Cairo (EA)
13:00 Bucharest, Larnaca (Tarom)
14:00 Jeddah (SV)
14:45 Rhodes
15:05 Larnaca (CY)
15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
16:35 Athens
17:00 Cairo
17:00 Bangkok
17:25 Paris (AF)
17:35 Zurich (SR)
17:35 Copenhagen, Athens
17:55 Cairo
18:00 London
18:00 Karachi (PIA)
18:30 Rome (EA)
19:10 Cairo (EA)
19:35 Frankfurt (LH)
20:00 Beirut (MEA)
20:55 London (BA)
23:40 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES:

2:30 Cairo
5:15 Frankfurt (LH)
6:30 Beirut (MEA)
7:00 Agaba
8:00 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
8:00 Beirut
9:35 Kuwait (KAC)
9:30 London (BA)
11:00 Vienna, N. York, Houston
11:10 Athens
11:30 Cairo
12:20 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
12:40 Cairo (EA)
13:00 Cairo
14:25 Larnaca, Bucharest (Tarom)
15:00 Jeddah (SV)
16:00 Larnaca (CY)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:50 Abu Dhabi
19:00 Karachi (PIA)
19:00 Kuwait
19:10 Bahrain, Doha
19:20 Doha
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:00 Cairo (EA)
20:30 Cairo (EA)
20:30 Dubai, Ras Al Khaima
21:55 Rawalpindi (BA)
01:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS: Amman: Ibrahim Nasser 23552, Mufted Mohammad Sa'eed 74730
Zarqa: Mufted Hamzeh 85522/83047
Irbid: Musa Malkawi 2449
PHARMACIES: Amman: Al Salam 36720, Al Razi 77712, Al Ameen (-), Al Zawaideh 66033
Zarqa: Al Hadeetha (-)

TAXIS:

Asfour 23230
Khalid 23715
Al Shahid 21091
Rania 25095
Sultana 51998

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 64251
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fri-

days and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 3:14
Sunrise 4:49

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Dhuhir 11:43
Asr 3:24
Maghreb 6:36
Isha 8:10

Iraqi dinar 720/726.6
Kuwaiti dinar 1181/1185.6
Egyptian pound 390/395.6
Qatari riyal 91.691/91.9
U.A.E. dirham 960.896/960.6
Omani riyal 336/338
U.S. dollar 624.1/627.8
W. German mark 138.5/139.3
Swiss franc 158.4/159.4
Italian lire 27.627/8
(for every 100)
French franc 57.758
Dutch guilder 123.4/124.1
Swedish crown 64.8/65
Belgium franc 83.9/84.4
Japanese yen 142.3/143.2
(for every 100)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water services (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najfeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 2111, 3777
24 hours a day for emergency 92285/92286
Airport information (ALIA) 73111
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Fire, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22999
Cablegram or telegram 18
Telephone: Information 22
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 19
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 60
Eggplant 120
Potatoes (imported) 130
Marrow (small) 150
Marrow (large) 100
Cucumber (small) 80
Cucumber (large) 60
Faggoos 90
Peas 160
Okra (Green) 160
Okra (Red) 160
Muloukhiyah 60
Hot Green Pepper 150
Cabbage 70
Onions (dry) 100
Garlic 520
Carrots 130
Potatoes (local) 120
Grape leaves 260
Bazanas 260
Apples (African, Japanese) 410
Apples (American, Chilean, Red) 430
Apples (American, Chilean, Green) 390
Apples (Double Red) 250
Apples (Starken) 200
Water Melons 140
Plums (Red) 80
Plums (Yellow) 220
Apricots 150
Cherries 320
Lemons 380
Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 120
Oranges (Waxed) 170
Water Melons 80
Plums (Red) 220
Plums (Yellow) 220
Apricots 150
Cherries 320
Lemons 400
Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 120
Oranges (Waxed) 170
Grapefruit 160

مركزنا للأمل

Cholera: The threat to important water resources in Jordan

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Laboratory tests carried out on water samples taken from the Zarqa River have indicated that some were highly contaminated with cholera bacteria. Preliminary tests of water samples taken one kilometre away from the catchment area of King Talal Dam reservoir came up negative, Minister of Health Jubair Malhas told the Jordan Times this week.

According to Mr. Malhas, tests on samples taken near the dam have so far shown no contamination with the bacteria.

Some thousand water samples from various springs and artesian wells along the Amman-Zarqa region have already been tested. Still, thousands more from the dam itself are being, and will be, tested over the next 12 months to ensure that no contamination is present, Dr. Malhas said.

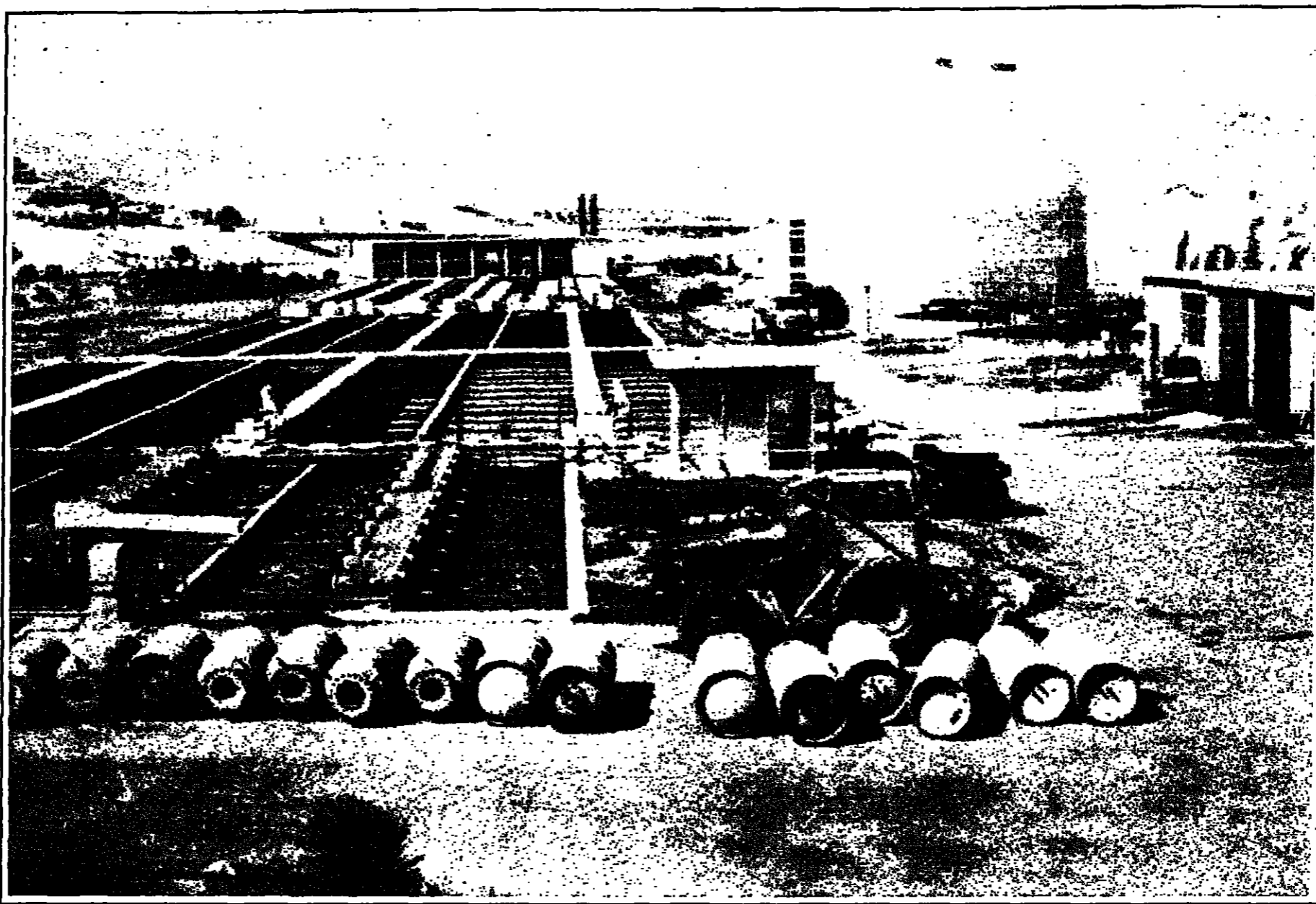
However, the tests showed that the water near the Amman sewage plant was heavily contaminated with cholera bacteria.

Since the outbreak of cholera a few weeks ago, everything has been proceeding as usual at the Amman sewage treatment plant in 'Ain Ghazal. According to Dr. Usama Mudallal, deputy director of the Amman Water and Sewage Authority (AWSA), "only mechanical treatment is provided at the plant, which means that the solid part of the waste is separated from the effluent flow, which eventually is discharged into the Zarqa River."

Dr. Mudallal told the Jordan Times that the treatment plant, in its present condition, cannot provide bacteriological treatment of the waste coming from the contaminated sewage of Amman. He said that hospitals and other institutions in the country should chlorinate their effluent waste, to ensure that the cholera bacteria are destroyed.

On the other hand, the treatment plant has been overloaded for some time, and unless a new plant is opened to relieve its load, the conditions will stay roughly the same.

"The present plant was built



Amman's sewage treatment plant: Mechanical methods are not enough

The Zarqa River and the King Talal Dam are under close observation because of the three-sided threat of cholera contamination

with a certain capacity, Dr. Mudallal said. "Nobody, at that time, expected Amman to grow threefold, and now this has contributed to the present situation."

The treatment plant, built in 1976, was expected to offer services to only about 300,000 people.

With the outbreak of cholera, the bacteria discharged into the sewers have come out of the plant untreated, and have contaminated the area around it, as laboratory tests have showed.

Good bacteria food

What makes matters worse is the fact that the bacteria thrive on the effluent waste that comes from certain industries along the Zarqa River. Some of these still dump their industrial waste untreated

into the river, and the inorganic waste such as nitrates and phosphates, as well as carbon sources, are very good nutrients for the growth of the cholera microorganisms.

Dr. Adel Mahasneh, an assistant professor and researcher at

the biology department of the University of Jordan, said: "Food industries, yeast factories, distilleries and dairy industries along the Zarqa River are the major contributors to the growth of the bacteria."

Dr. Mahasneh added that some

of these industries discharge about three tonnes of whey into the river every day, and this waste is a rich nutrient for certain microorganisms, which actually thrive on them."

He also pointed out that the agricultural areas near Zarqa are another source of bacteriological contamination of the river's waters, since hygienic standards there are appalling. Even if no contamination came from the treatment plant, the unsanitary conditions in those agricultural areas would definitely contribute to the pollution of the King Talal Dam reservoir, he added.

He said, "Some contaminants are bound to find their way into the river, and eventually into the King Talal Dam's waters."

Dr. Mahasneh firmly believes that the government should take matters in hand, and should prosecute people who are directly responsible for the contamination.

The government issued "Standard No. 202" in late 1980 — a stringent law that restricts the flow of industrial waste into the Zarqa River. The law also dictates that all industries along the river should build recycling plants so their waste will not affect the quality of the water.

But the law has not been implemented yet. Officials believe that it will take effect as of early 1982.

"That is a long way off," Dr. Mahasneh said, "and meanwhile, more and more contaminants will find their way into the river, providing bacteria with excellent chances for survival."

Dr. Mahasneh suggested that more sewers and drainage systems should be built to relieve the load of the present treatment plant.

"Otherwise," he said, "how can we expect to achieve the best hygiene when basic services and facilities are not available to all?"

"If the cholera bacteria did get into the dam's waters," he asserted, "this would be a major catastrophe. Their eradication would be impossible, because the dam is a vast body, and conditions in it are suitable for the growth of the bacteria."

"The bacteria themselves thrive in neutral conditions, and although they are susceptible to environmental changes, the stagnant water of the dam is suitable for their growth," he concluded.

Achievements in Palestine before 1967

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second part of a three-part series in which the Jordan Times reprints a 1981 monogram by **Tewfik Ahmad Al Khalil** entitled "The Palestinians, the Jordanians and the West Bank"

WHEN ON the eve of the signature of the armistice between Jordan and Israel, the Arab armies withdrew from Palestine, those parts of the country which were not occupied by Israel were left under the military administration of King Abdullah's Arab Legion, with the exception of the Gaza Strip. Jordan progressively extended its administration over the area known as the West Bank of the River Jordan in the ensuing year.

From the beginning of December 1948, several Arab-Palestinian conferences met in Jericho, Jerusalem, Nablus and other parts of the country, where representatives of the people of Palestine accepted the union with Transjordan for the time being. Palestine Arabs were encouraged to participate on April 11, 1950 in the Jordanian elections, and the new legislature formalised the union on April 24, 1950 by adopting a resolution giving its blessing to such action. It was clearly stated in the Jordanian constitution, regarding the union, that the Arab part of Palestine would remain entrusted to Jordan until such time when all of Palestine became free, whereupon the Arabs of Palestine were to practise their right of self-determination.

The "independence" of Transjordan from Britain was made official on May 23, 1923, and Amir Abdullah assumed the title of King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan on May 25, 1946. After the union, Abdullah requested that his realm be called the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Informed sources believe that King Abdullah's assassination in 1951 came not as a result of the Arab-Israeli war then, but because of his negotiations for unity with Iraq. This reasoning

seems to be vindicated by the 1958 Iraqi upheaval as a result of which unity with Jordan was again destroyed. Apparently a strong and unified Jordan-Iraq was not at the time to the liking of some Arab and Western powers.

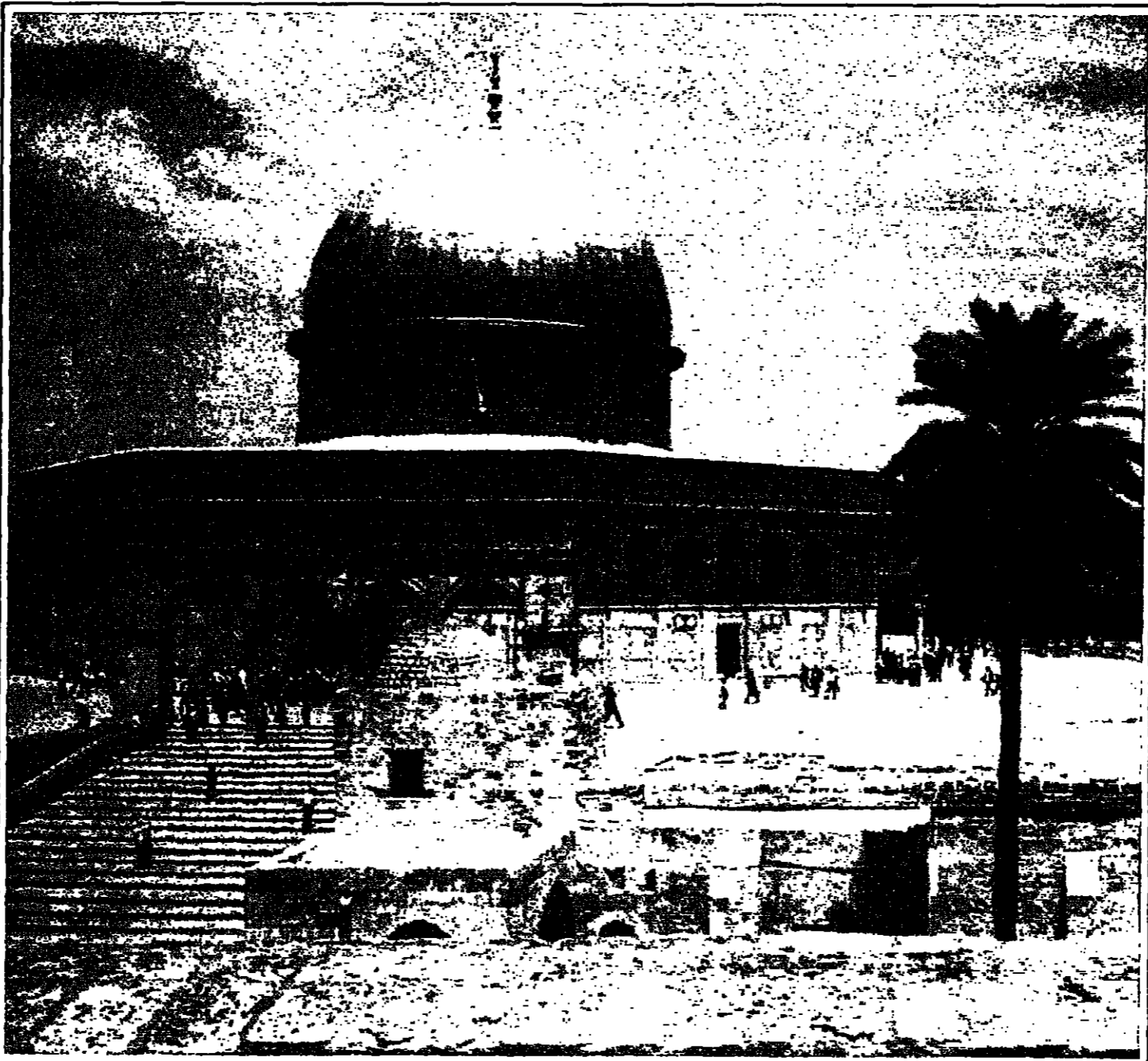
Let us again take the example of Jerusalem to have a glimpse at what Jordan achieved in the social and economic fields as far as the West Bank was concerned, throughout the period of Jordanian rule until 1967.

A. Social

By the second half of the year 1948, Israel had managed to sever completely Arab Jerusalem's communications with the Mediterranean, the only outlet to the sea. There was no municipal council in the city until December 1948. There was no electricity, since the generators were in the Israeli-occupied part. The inhabitants of Jerusalem also suffered from water shortage, because the water pipes originated at Ras Al 'Ein (near Lydda), which was held by Israel, and passed all the way to Jerusalem through Israeli-occupied territory.

Above all, the Arab sector comprised only 12.5 square miles, and its inhabitants were reduced to 33,000. Although in 1947 the budget of Jerusalem was 800,000 dinars, in 1949 for this sector, it went down to 30,000 and in 1967 it reached 750,000. There was a complete rift in and shattering of the political, administrative, social and economic life of the city due to partition.

After the war, it was natural that the inhabitants should start by repairing the buildings that had been demolished and damaged during the hostilities. There was a noticeable effort in the erection of



The restoration of the Dome of the Rock was one of the many accomplishments that took place between 1951 and 1967.

residential and commercial premises necessitated by the need to resume operations except after the lapse of more than a year after the war, and even then its output was unable to keep pace with the development of Arab Jerusalem, the government insisted that the company should sell its concession to the national company, and the transfer took place in June 1957. From that date until 1966, the paid-up capital of the company reached JD 750,000 and the generated power rose from 4 million kilowatts to 30 million. In addition,

the number of consumers rose from 7,623 to 22,097. Had it not been for the rainwater collected in the cisterns of the Old City and the observance by the inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem of an improvised rationing system for more than a year after the war, most of the residents would have sought refuge elsewhere due to the shortage of water resulting from Israeli control of the water pipes. By 1967, Arab Jerusalem was being supplied with 4,500 cubic metres of water a day from three springs in its neighbour-

hood, of which the largest was 'Ein Fara, providing 3,000 cubic metres.

The municipality expanded the old sewerage network by the addition of 8,155 metres, and started on a drainage system for the city. In addition to the loss of water and electricity in 1948, Arab Jerusalem had also lost to Israel its vegetable market, bus terminals and central water reservoir. This loss had to be recouped. The new vegetable market incorporated modern cold storage facilities, while the new water reservoir had

a capacity of 3,000 cubic metres. Aside from these services, 76,890 square metres of new roads and 16,710 square metres of sidewalks were built, and adequate street lighting provided both within and outside the city walls.

The municipal authorities also undertook a project for beautifying the areas surrounding the walls by cleaning them and building gardens in their place.

As a result of the 1948 war, Arab Jerusalem was also left without hospitals. However, the remaining doctors, charitable organisations and volunteers managed to create four temporary hospitals. At the end of the hostilities, hospital beds were few in number and the equipment simple, being financially dependent solely on contributions. By 1966, there were already eight hospitals containing 556 beds, while the number of doctors rose from 24 to 64.

By the end of the year 1966, there were 44 schools in this sector, comprising 19,717 students. Education was, however, limited to kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools, and to vocational training.

In the medical, educational and social fields, both national and foreign charitable societies played a prominent role, thereby alleviating the task of the government and municipality. The number of these societies in Arab Jerusalem rose from 12 in 1949 to 43 in 1967.

Finally, the period in the history of Jerusalem under Jordanian rule boasted of two prominent achievements: the renovation of the Dome of the Rock and the repair of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Planning for the first project started in 1954, and execution began four years later. Contributions were made by Arab and Muslim countries, and the major part of renovation was completed at a cost of about JD 700,000. All repairs were completed in 1964. Repairs in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre started in 1954, under the auspices of the government and the supervision of a technical committee attached to the Christian communities. The project was expected to be completed in 1971 at an estimated cost of half a million dinars, to be given by the Christian communities concerned.

The outcome of all of these cooperative efforts was an appreciable increase in the number of the inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem, from 33,000 to 100,000, including the inhabitants within the municipal boundaries and those in the adjoining suburbs.

B. Economic

Perhaps the most conspicuous achievement in this sector during the period under discussion was in tourism. While in the second half of 1948 there were no hotels operating in the city, by 1967 there were 70 hotels and three pensions. The establishment and development of the Jerusalem airport encouraged local, eastern and foreign airline companies to open branches in Arab Jerusalem. The airport, which was opened on March 1, 1950 and was completed six years later, received in 1965 3,305 aircraft carrying 95,298 incoming and outgoing passengers. This could be compared with 1,039 aircraft, carrying 4,368 passengers, in 1950.

Revival was witnessed also in the souvenir industry. In 1967 there were 142 stores engaged in this business.

The tendency to establish travel offices responded to the growth of tourism. The number of such offices reached 16 in 1966, compared to two in 1949. Taxis working in tourism alone reached the figure of 600 by the end of 1966. Besides this, a company was established to run buses, with a capital of JD 300,000. These developments helped to increase the number of tourists from 8,000 in 1950 to 501,345 in 1965.

While the remnants of merchants in 1948 were confined inside the city walls, restricted to trade in foodstuffs and essential commodities, by the end of 1966, a thriving commercial centre was established outside the walls occupying the major part of the Herod Gate quarter, and the number of registered merchants rose from 274 to 1,655. Licences issued for crafts and industries rose from 663 to 1,663 in the same period.

While there were two banks operating in Arab Jerusalem in 1949 (The Arab Bank and the Ottoman Bank), by the end of 1965 the number rose to eight, with deposits of more than JD 1 million monthly at some of them. Lastly, industrial activity remained limited throughout the period under discussion. The number of factories did in fact rise from 23 to 48, but these were no more than simple workshops catering for local needs.

كثيرا من الابد

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Beware of the computer boom (Part 2)

By Dr. Awn Rifai

THE INTERACTION of the computer with many aspects of our daily life has led us to take it for granted that it is here to assist us and that we are supposed to take full advantage of its capabilities. Foreign countries have led the way and simplified our use and application of the machine. But the fact that the grass is greener on the other side of the fence should not by itself urge us to buy the most impressive seeds and hope that our garden will necessarily look the same at the touch of a button.

There are four facets of working with computers: the hardware, the software, the professional staff, and the operations they are expected to perform. The various organisations in Jordan are jumping at acquiring the computer hardware at whatever cost in order to 'modernise their systems'. They tend to overlook the many problems that accompany the introduction of the hardware which usually exhibit themselves

at a later stage. The hardware is imported from abroad and is installed by professional staff, whether local or from the foreign exporting firm. The installation work does not usually present many problems. The exporting firm also provides training to local staff on the diagnosis of faults and on the maintenance of the machine, and it keeps in contact with the dealer to advise him on handling any problems that may arise. Likewise, the spare parts can be dispatched within a few days. Nevertheless, if the foreign exporters are not reliable in their back-up services, and if the necessary spare parts and expert advice cannot be acquired, the computer will be crippled for extended periods, seriously affecting the flow of work.

Being a dummy machine of hardware composed of electronic and mechanical components, the computer requires to be fed with a detailed set of instructions in the form of an application programme, or an application software package, which is written by specially trained programmers. The software application systems present a major difficulty in placing the various operations under the control of the computer. The software is the link between the hardware on one hand, and the programmers and the operations on the other. Any mistake in the definition of the tasks, the tackling of the analysis, the writing and inputting of the programme in a proper format, and the extraction of the results, will mean erroneous information and waste of time, money, and manpower. The programmer has to possess a sound knowledge of the functions of the computer and its peripherals before applying his programmes. He has to prepare his software within the strict limitations of the hardware, its capabilities, and its capacity. He has to transform his analysis to fit the machine's structure and logic. Skill and experience are required in optimising

the software package for cost, time, and efficiency. The bad design of the application programme and its improper adaptation will waste more effort than what would have been gained by utilising the computer in the first place. It is to be noted that the price of the software is not decreasing as is that of the hardware.

If the user develops his own programmes utilising his own resources, he will be faced with the difficulty of their continued debugging and maintenance. This is an expensive procedure, especially if simplicity and satisfaction are required. If he opts to purchase ready-made standardised software systems, he will discover that they are too inflexible to be adapted to his needs. In this case, he will be compelled to alter his operations and the formulation of his problems to fit the pre-defined solutions of those packages.

Should he attempt to modify the ready-made programmes to suit his applications, he will lose the support and guarantee of the system vendor. Moreover, as many of the operations are likely to change in time or be modified frequently, it makes little sense to dedicate plenty of time and effort to develop or purchase a software package that will last for only a short period of limited use. The way out of these situations is to construct generalised and versatile programmes in such a manner that the user is provided with some freedom to adapt certain sections to fit his requirements and any future unanticipated changes.

The application of software package operation and control involve continued use and supervision of their functions, including initiating programmes, scheduling, and monitoring. The user has

to intervene frequently to debug the process, and thus he has to be verse with the machine's command language and error codes. The staff involved in this field, whether they are engineers, programmers, or operators, should be given adequate training; otherwise their mistakes will either lead to errors which are hard to detect, or break down the machine incurring heavy losses. In Jordan, there exist a few colleges that teach the computer basics and programming. This is a welcome step ahead, although more advanced and thorough training is recommended. In the absence of well qualified employees, the user has to rely on certain computers which are designed specifically for the non-professional buyer. Unfortunately, such machines are either of limited capability and capacity, or they incorporate more elaborate hardware units requiring more maintenance and software programmes.

There is evidence that Ramadan has an important 'therapeutic' role. One Christian Coptic doctor - Christians make up about one tenth of Egypt's 43 million population - recently argued that people are much more content during Ramadan, because they see their relatives as because family bonds are strengthened. Perhaps he is right, but it is sometimes extremely hard to detect any contentment behind the self-righteous bickering and mountings with the heat of everyday life.

The show goes on...

U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY Philip Habib suggests that the current ceasefire between Israel and the Palestinian resistance may be the first step towards a broader Arab-Israeli peace accord. Whaddaya know? The full implications of such ideas are not immediately clear to us. Does Mr. Habib want to try his hand at more shuttling diplomacy? Does he want to try and help find a permanent solution to the conflict inside Lebanon? Does he want to nudge the Israelis towards recognising the Palestinian reality? And he plans to do all this without having direct or indirect contacts with the PLO? Quite a feat. We are anxious to see him in action, because he will have to be a magician to pull it off.

Mr. Habib is suffering from the usual weaknesses of western diplomats who hide the harsh realities they prefer not to deal with, and instead deal with superficial surface manifestations of the area's conflicts. Yes, there is a ceasefire. But there is also a continuing Israeli campaign of political and economic terror in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, designed to and succeeding in turning those areas into de-Arabised bantustans forever under the control of Israeli and American guns.

A wider Arab-Israeli peace is impossible given the present Israeli and American positions. The only thing that is more worrying than the penchant of American diplomats to be so hopelessly naive is the penchant of the Arabs to be so hopelessly inactive. The political and diplomatic paralysis of the Arabs allows the Israelis to keep bombing and the Americans to keep up their charade of being impartial peace-makers. It is our weakness that allows Mr. Habib to say silly things and think unrealistic thoughts.

Ramadan in Cairo: More a "month of feasting"

Ramadan, the Islamic month of fasting, is coming to a close, but in Cairo it has been more a "month of feasting."

By Anthony McDermott

CAIRO — The annual Muslim month of fasting—first hits you when you escape from the hot and crowded streets into the office to be told that there is no water in the fridge because the fast had begun.

The office boy who insisted on this austerity was later seen having a surreptitious midday meal on the fire escape outside the back door.

For the outsider Ramadan is a month of contradictions. If properly observed it is the best way for all fat Egyptians to diet, but latest medical statistics show that in Ramadan, Muslims eat three times as much food as they eat in a normal month. The same theme is taken up by the Egyptian Gazette in an editorial which wrote of gluttony changing "the month of fasting... into a month of feasting."

The month began on July 2.

In some ways Ramadan might be compared with the celebration of Christmas, but extended for 30 consecutive days. It is suffused with the same combination of religious pretension and material consumption.

The Koran says that during this month, in which the scripture was originally revealed, mature Muslims who are not sick or journeying should abstain from food, drink and sex until nightfall.

Thereafter these pleasures may be enjoyed within reason "until the white thread becomes distinct to you from the black thread of the dawn."

The practice is rather different from the principle: during the day, torpid bodies lie around in mosque; office workers yawn obsessively. Production in industry falls off.

The phrase "I am fasting" is

uttered repeatedly and in self-righteous tones, usually as an excuse for avoiding work. No-one will mend telephones or air-conditioners or press your suits.

Observance of Ramadan has become progressively more difficult in recent years. Since the fasting month is based on the lunar calendar, it shifts forward about ten days every year. While ten years ago, the fast filled the cooler and hottest days of summer, as fasting has got tougher, so edginess is more perceptible in the crowded market places. Brawls are more frequent.

In spite of the sanctimonious air, Ramadan is not practised in Egypt with the rigidity of, say, Saudi Arabia. Bars in the main streets are closed but not those in the big hotels. Soft drinks are on sale by kiosks.

The festive aspects of Ramadan are the most appealing feature. For several hours before sunset, home-going traffic builds up,

partly boosted because public sector office hours are changed to end earlier.

By five o'clock, the streets have become a racetrack as people chase home for the "iftar" (breakfast). At sunset a gun fires across the city, which is suddenly silent — as if the government had imposed a traffic curfew.

On small boats in the Nile, in doorways, and even on office desks, chicken, meat, beans, yamish (a mixture of dried fruits and nuts) and qanareddin (juice made from dried apricots).

After the release of breaking the fast, the cafes are full again. The minarets of mosques have green and white neon lights around them. For those not staying at home, the night is a time for milling around, playing football in the streets, smoking the hubble bubble — particularly in the square and cafes near El Hussein mosque in the old part of central Cairo.

Then, before dawn, it is back home for the second and last meal sahour — at about four in the morning. It is small surprise that the combination of an empty stomach and a wakeful night leads to dozing, listlessness and irascibility during the day.

Ramadan is one of the five practices which it is incumbent upon all Muslims to observe. But perhaps more important than the religious observances is the way in which Ramadan brings families together.

Egyptian migrant workers in Jordan flock home in thousands in the final days before Ramadan begins. Flights between Amman and Cairo were doubled this year to cope with what airline staff call the "galabiya brigade" — an allusion to their long clothing. Staff leave was cancelled at Cairo Airport, with extra workers brought in to cope with more than 1.5 million people returning home to spend the month there.

The government plays its role

too — or rather has to, for a failure to provide sufficient consumer goods during the festive period would be political dynamite.

This meat is on sale every day, not just three days a week, as is the case throughout the rest of the year. One minister of supply has been quoted as saying "miss it, 13 month ministry."

There is evidence that Ramadan has an important 'therapeutic' role. One Christian Coptic doctor - Christians make up about one tenth of Egypt's 43 million population - recently argued that people are much more content during Ramadan, because they see their relatives as because family bonds are strengthened.

Perhaps he is right, but it is sometimes extremely hard to detect any contentment behind the self-righteous bickering and mountings with the heat of everyday life.

Financial Times News Feature

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'IE: In light of the recent statements of the Israeli officials, it becomes very evident that these officials regard the ceasefire agreement in Lebanon as including the halting of the fedayeen operations in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

This interpretation of the ceasefire agreement, though it goes beyond its well-known provisions, means a clear recognition that the PLO is the side which can carry out the operations or stop them inside the occupied areas. As long as the matter is so, Israel's only alternative is to recognise the PLO and enter with it into negotiations dealing with the extent of the application of the ceasefire agreement in Lebanon. This also applies to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The PLO should have a say in this matter.

Even if Israel wants the ceasefire agreement to take place through the United States, then the latter should first recognise the PLO and engage with it into a dialogue.

Thus it is evident that any step related to the Palestinian resistance should begin with recognising the PLO, and this is a matter which is not subject to manoeuvring or procrastination, and is affirmed by historic precedents such as Vietnam.

In the case of Vietnam, the United States recognised the Vietnamese fighters and negotiated with them. It is unreasonable that the PLO be excluded and not be recognised by those who are asking it to stop its fedayeen operations in the occupied areas.

It is time for the U.S. administration to liberate its will from the biased Kissingerian pledges which have cornered the United States and prevented it from recognising the PLO. It is also time for Washington to deal with the Palestine issue as a superpower with a responsible role and not like a side colluding with Israeli and Israel's partner in the continued Israeli practices. Otherwise, no one can force the PLO to stop its fedayeen operations in the occupied areas because the ceasefire agreement in Lebanon does not include the occupied areas.

But if Israel's objective is to expand the scope of the area which is included in the ceasefire by imposing its own will, then Israel's actual objective is to find the excuse to absorb itself from the ceasefire agreement. Such a conduct by Israel might not be strange. At any rate, the Arabs should make the appropriate arrangements to confront the Israeli challenge and check it with all weapons at their disposal.

AE DUSTOUR: Undoubtedly the ceasefire between the Palestinian and Lebanese forces in southern Lebanon has reached the brink of collapse and that it will only be a matter of few days until the war of attrition is resumed on a wider scale and in a more ferocious manner than ever before with all the subsequent consequences in terms of death and destruction.

Israel, as usual, interprets the ceasefire in the manner that suits its interests and whims. It sees that the truce should not prevent its planes from flying in Lebanese air space. Therefore, it continues to 'violate Lebanon's airspace.'

Israeli planes daily fly above Beirut and other parts of Lebanon. Meanwhile, Israel insists that the ceasefire should include all the activities of the Palestinian resistance, including the resistance in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Furthermore, Israel declares arrogantly and rudely that any fedayeen action inside the occupied areas or anywhere else is a violation of the ceasefire agreement by the PLO.

It is evident that Israel seeks to benefit from the ceasefire by freezing the Palestinian operations not only in southern Lebanon and northern Palestine but in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as well. Consequently, it seeks to deny the Palestinians their right to fight for regaining their rights.

If the United States wants to exercise its role as a superpower, it should take advantage of the ceasefire and consolidate it with practical steps based on dealing with facts in the Middle East, particularly the fact that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people who are primarily concerned with their essential issue...which is the crux of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Afghan refugees prefer crossing mountains to riding airplanes

By Brian Williams

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — The two million Afghan refugees in Pakistan will cross a mountain but few will cross a sea in search of a new life.

Pakistan and United Nations officials said refugees who had thought nothing of trekking for weeks through the high mountain passes dividing Afghanistan and Pakistan showed little interest in boarding an airliner to fly overseas.

The officials said that since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan 18 months ago set off a flight of refugees to neighbouring Pakistan only a handful had gone or wanted to go to other countries.

The chief of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) mission in Pakistan, Mr. Roman Kohaut, said the lack of interest in travelling to third countries was one of the unique

features of the Afghan refugee situation. Refugees such as the Vietnamese and Cambodians are usually eager to travel to third countries.

"The number wanting to leave is insignificant," Mr. Kohaut said. Incidents like the action of 46 Afghan refugees this weekend who stormed off a plane at Frankfurt airport to gain entry to West Germany are almost unknown and confined almost solely to well-educated groups.

UNCHR statistics show that during the 18 months since the Soviet intervention the U.N. assisted only about 1,500 refugees to settle in countries other than Pakistan.

U.S. embassy officials said they received less than 10 applications a day from refugees wanting to go to America.

At the West German embassy, probably the most popular, the rate was about 15 a day, while

there was a similar low rate at the British high commission.

A Pakistan government-controlled newspaper estimated last week that since the Soviet intervention about 14,000 Afghan refugees, or less than one per cent, had gone on to other countries from Pakistan.

"The reasons for the refugees' desire to remain in the area where their overland journey ended are not difficult to find.

Refugees are almost indistinguishable to a foreigner from the residents of Pakistan's North West Frontier Province (NWFP) where they mostly have congregated.

Brig. Said Azhar, Pakistan's chief commissioner for Afghan refugees, said the refugees and province residents shared the same customs and folklore.

"There is a long history of movement back and across the border so for them it is not like

being in a foreign land," he said.

Most refugees also strongly believe that they will soon return home as their resistance groups will drive out the 85,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

"It's too early for the Afghan refugees to think of their land as gone," a local U.N. official said.

Brig. Azhar said the majority of the refugees were tribesmen who could not imagine an existence other than that they had left.

"They could not exist in a society where the strict laws of the tribes and their customs were not honoured like in the NWFP," he said.

If the refugees show little interest in overseas travel they do not have the same reluctance to move around the refugee area.

Their mobility has given U.N. and Pakistan officials a major headache in administering a population that literally can pack its tents and move its animals over-

night. Mr. Kohaut recalls visiting a camp of about 6,000 refugees and returning to the area a few days later to find them gone.

The migrations are an administrator's nightmare and make it easy for individuals or groups wanting to get more than their share of aid by registering at more than one camp.

"We admit the problem and the abuses. But to solve it do you want us to turn the area into the world's biggest concentration camp?" Mr. Kohaut asked.

There also have been regular complaints that some refugees siphon off aid by claiming more dependants than the actual numbers in their families.

Mr. Kohaut said Pakistan and U.N. officials again were faced by a dilemma.

"These people have lost everything. The only thing they have left is their social structure. Should

we destroy this structure by breaking taboos and insisting that we take measures like counting a number of women in their tents? Mr. Rob McAlpine, UNHCR chief field officer in Peshawar asked.

However with no end in sight the thousands of refugees who cross into Pakistan each month to U.N. and Pakistan agencies have started to tighten procedures.

The entire refugee population will be re-registered with full details taken of the refugees as new documents issued.

The documents will carry photographs but again only of male refugees.

The programme is expected to be finished by the end of the year when the Pakistan government estimates there will be 2.6 million refugees compared with the present 2.2 million.

Reuter

Baha'is step up campaign to stop alleged persecution in Iran

By Harvey Morris

LONDON — Members of the Baha'i religion are stepping up an international campaign to back their charge that Iran's Islamic rulers want to stamp out their faith in the country of its birth.

The Baha'is, who claim adherents in scores of countries, are alarmed by a recent series of death sentences handed down by revolutionary courts in Iran where their minority faith is considered a heretic sect of Islam.

Concern has also been expressed in international forums, most recently by an all-party meeting of the British parliament which called for world pressure to stop the alleged repression.

Baha'is have been among the hundreds of people executed since Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime came to power two and a half years ago. Only recently has the charge of promoting their faith figured in the accusations against them.

Four men executed in Tehran last month were accused of leadership of the 'misled sect', although further charges of collaboration with Israel were enough to send them to the firing squad.

A statement from the Baha'is

London branch said the charges were being used to cover up "a systematic campaign to eliminate the entire Baha'i community."

But Baha'is abroad allege the executions are only one aspect of repression facing the 400,000-strong community in Iran.

The Baha'is acknowledge that attacks on their faith are nothing new in Iran, where it was founded in 1844.

Previous regimes, including that of the late Shah, actively persecuted followers of the religion. Supporters of the Iranian revolution maintain that Baha'is have so far suffered less under Ayatollah Khomeini than under his monarchical predecessors.

Baha'ism -- it takes its name from a founder of the faith, Baha'u'llah (the glory of God) -- emerged in the middle of the last century as a mystical offshoot of Islam.

In 1844 a young merchant in the southern city of Shiraz proclaimed himself the Bab -- the gate of God -- sent to usher in a new age of peace and universal brotherhood.

The declaration was clearly heretical to adherents of Iran's predominant Shiite sect of Islam and the Bab and his followers were soon the target of brutal

persecution by the authorities.

The new religion nevertheless gained a substantial following and the authorities retaliated by exiling the Bab's successor, Baha'u'llah, to the Ottoman Empire.

The faith established itself in Acre in what was then the Ottoman province of Palestine, now Israel.

The practice of devout Baha'is of making pilgrimages and donating funds to their holiest temple at Mount Carmel in Palestine appears to be central to Iranian suspicions that they are in league with Israel.

The Baha'is insist that their connection with the Holy Land predates the creation of Israel and note that Islam and Christianity also have roots there.

From the turn of the century Baha'ism spread outwards to Europe and North America and now claims adherents in nearly every country of the world.

Its belief in world unity and the brotherhood of all races has brought it a following in the Third World and resulted in a close working relationship with United Nations agencies.

Baha'ism is a unitarian religion which promotes the unification of all the world's religions. Texts

from Muslim, Christian and Jewish holy books are used in Baha'i services and the Baha'is revere the Jewish prophets, Christ and the Prophet Muhammad.

Some of the social dictates of Baha'ism are shared by Islam. The use of alcohol is banned, there is equality of sex and race and the family is held to be the basic unity of society.

But there are also significant differences which have led to friction with the devout Muslims of Iran.

Unlike Iran's Shi'ites, the Baha'is are barred by their religion from playing any role in politics or taking any violent measures to overthrow a political regime.

The Baha'is consider education a religious duty, a factor that has led to a representation in the Iranian professional classes greater than their proportion of the population.

Officially regarded by Iran's leaders as heretics, the Baha'is are not recognised in Iran as belonging to a legitimate religion, a right accorded by the Iranian constitution to Jews, Christians and Zoroastrians.

There is a widespread belief in Iran that Baha'is cooperated with the Shah's regime. The Baha'is

deny this but acknowledged that, because of their pacifist beliefs, they took no part in his violent overthrow.

Members of the Shah's immediate entourage, including Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda, came from Baha'i families. This has contributed to sentiment against the faith.

Baha'i officials deny allegations that Mr. Hoveyda was himself a Baha'i and insist the religion rules out all participation in political activity.

The most common charge facing Baha'is is executed since the revolution has been collaboration with the Shah's secret police and Israel.

Senior Baha'is -- the religion has no priesthood -- say similar accusations have been levelled in the past when Baha'ism was labelled an agent of British and U.S. imperialism.

Baha'i centres outside Iran have been appealing to governments and international organisations to bring pressure on the Iranian authorities almost since the victory of the 1979 revolution.

In the face of the latest executions, this effort is being stepped up.

Baha'i officials allege their Iranian co-religionists are victims of

what they call Islamic fanaticism and that they are also suffering from the actions of opportunists seeking to confiscate Baha'i property and funds.

They note that Baha'i companies have been taken over in Iran and that members of the community have been purged from government offices.

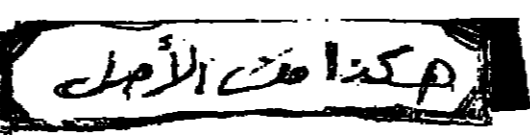
The Baha'is also allege that their shrines and gardens in Iran have been destroyed. Foreign visitors to Shiraz say the holy house of Bab has been demolished since the revolution and hardline Islamic groups have taken over Baha'i centres in Tehran and elsewhere.

Baha'i officials allege that members of the faith, who range from simple villagers to professionals and intellectuals, are the subject of constant harassment.

They also allege Baha'i detainees have been pressured to recant their faith.

Despite the present international campaign, a Baha'i official in London noted: "World pressure on Iran's revolutionary regime has had little effect in the past."

Reuter



Royal wedding route

Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's

By Diana Hargreaves

THE FOUR CARRIAGE processions travelling from Buckingham Palace and Clarence House to St. Paul's Cathedral in the City of London for Prince Charles' wedding to Lady Diana Spencer on July 29 will pass many famous and attractive buildings

with a wealth of history behind them.

The first procession will be for members of the Royal Family, with a Captain's Escort of the Household Cavalry. The Queen will follow with a Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry, and Prince Charles will travel in the third procession with a Prince

of Wales' Escort of the Household Cavalry.

Lady Diana and her father Earl Spencer, who will give her in marriage, will travel in the fourth procession, with a mounted police escort from nearby Clarence House. The glittering cavalcade of horse-drawn carriages will travel along the Mall into Trafalgar

Square, down the Strand and Fleet Street, and up Ludgate Hill to St. Paul's Cathedral. The route will be decorated with bunting, flowers and flags and lined many people deep by cheering crowds — some of whom will have won their position after hours, if not days, of waiting. Many buildings along the way have hired out space to onlookers, and some organisations have included luncheon hampers and champagne to toast the happy couple.

Buckingham Palace, the monarch's home since Queen Victoria's time, was built in 1703 by the Duke of Buckingham and bought by George III in 1762. Neither he, nor his son George IV, lived in it and Queen Victoria, who came to the throne in 1837, was the first sovereign to do so. Prince Charles has his own suite of rooms in the palace and it is thought he and Lady Diana may use the palace as their London base after they are married.

Hundreds of people gather outside Buckingham Palace to see the Changing of the Guard ceremony at 11.30 a.m. everyday in summer, and alternate days in winter. The palace and its 40-acre gardens, where the engagement photographs were taken, are not open to the public, but the adjoining Queen's Gallery, which houses a changing exhibition of paintings from the Queen's collection — Canaletto is featured this year — is open every day except Mondays. Another part open to the public (Wednesday and Thursday afternoons) is the Royal Mews where the Queen's horses and carriages, including those used in the royal wedding processions, are kept.

On leaving the palace the processions will pass the Queen Victoria Memorial, erected in 1911, and enter the Mall — a wide tree-lined avenue stretching north-east. On the south side is St. James's Park — 93 acres of lawns, with an ornamental lake and many unusual water birds, including pelicans. On the north side, next to Lancaster House, is Clarence House — a smaller white building where the Queen Mother lives, and Lady Diana stayed for some time after the announcement of the engagement. She will leave from here with her father to travel to St. Paul's for the wedding.

Travelling down the Mall, part of St. James's Palace can be seen through the trees on the north side. This was the monarch's offi-

cial residence from 1698 until 1837, and today ambassadors are still accredited to the Court of St. James's although they are received at Buckingham Palace. The Chapel Royal in St. James's has seen many royal marriages including those of William and Mary in 1677, Victoria in 1840 and George V in 1893. Visitors are admitted to services here when the Queen's Chapel, also in St. James's, is not in use.

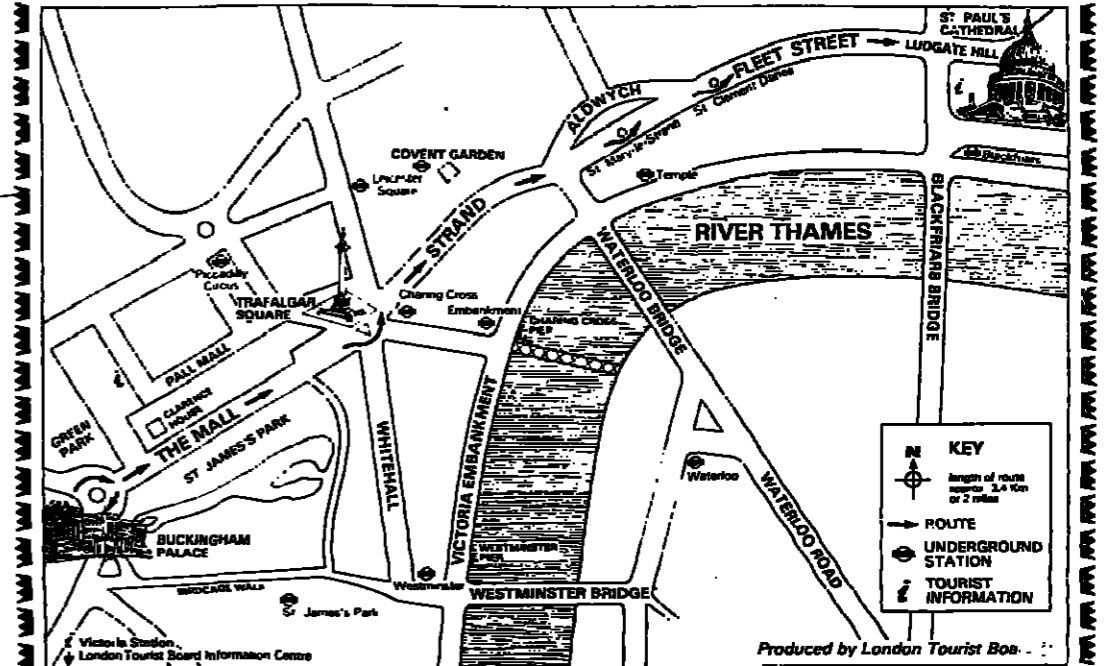
At the eastern end of the Mall is an elegant white terrace of mansions designed by Nash. The processions will pass through Admiralty Arch, built as part of the national memorial to Queen Victoria, and continue into Trafalgar Square. This commemorates the great battle, and was completed in 1850. The Nelson Monument — 185 feet high with a statue of Lord Nelson at the top — stands in the centre. The National Portrait Gallery and the National Gallery are both in this square, as is St. Martin in the Fields — the beautiful church designed by James Gibbs and completed in 1724 which is Buckingham Palace's parish church.

The Strand, an ancient road linking Westminster with the City of London, has the Queen's bank, Courts, on its north side, and her messenger, using the traditional coach and horses, can often be seen calling.

The famous Savoy Hotel, soon to celebrate its centenary, and the first hotel to install electric light and lifts, is on the south side, as is Somerset House — a magnificent building in the Palladian style designed by Sir William Chambers in the late 18th century. One wing is open to the public occasionally for special exhibitions. Bush House, home of the BBC's external services broadcasting throughout much of the world, is on the north side.

There are two island churches in the middle of the Strand: St. Mary le Strand was built by James Gibbs in 1714; and St. Clement Danes was designed by Christopher Wren and is the headquarters church for the Royal Air Force. Proceeding towards the City, the Royal Courts of Justice are on the left. They were designed in Gothic style, and completed in 1882.

The entrance to the City of London is marked by the Temple Bar, erected in 1880 on the site of earlier bars, or gates. Traditionally the Sovereign stops here



A plan of the royal wedding route.

before entering the City, to obtain permission from the Lord Mayor.

Here the Strand becomes Fleet Street, home of most of Britain's daily newspapers. St. Bride's Church with its remarkable tiered spire — said to have inspired thousands of wedding cakes — is on the south side.

Ludgate Hill rises from Fleet Street to St. Paul's — the City of London's cathedral and Christopher Wren's masterpiece, built in the renaissance style using Portland stone on a church site dating

back to the seventh century.

It is well-known as the burial place for literary and other famous people, but there have also been several royal occasions celebrated here including the Queen's Silver Jubilee in 1977, and the Queen Mother's 80th Birthday Thanksgiving Service. Sir Winston Churchill's funeral service in 1965 was held also here.

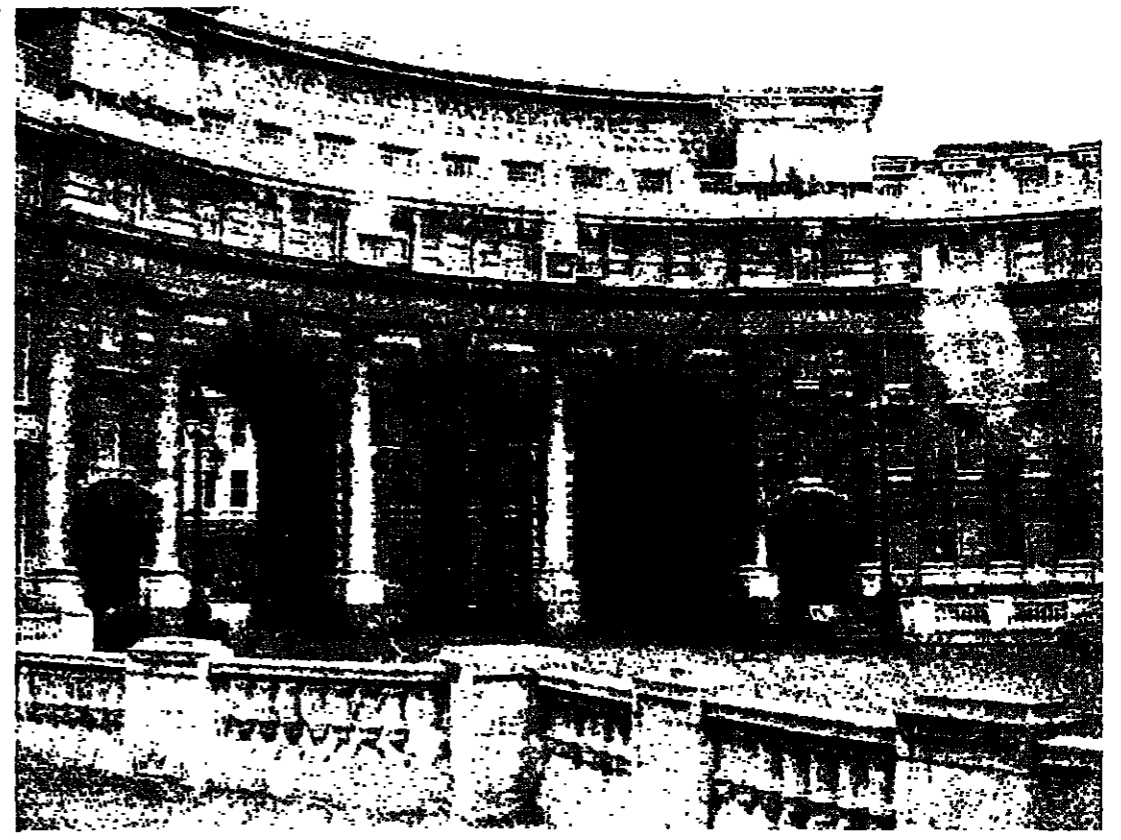
The first of the four processions will leave Buckingham Palace at 10.15 on July 29, to arrive at St.

Paul's at 11 a.m. for the hour-long service. Three carriage processions will leave St. Paul's with the bride and bridegroom in the first, the Queen in the second, and members of the Royal Family in the third, all with escorts of the Household Cavalry.

The entire route and the steps of St. Paul's will be lined by members of all three armed services. Archbishop of Canterbury will officiate at the wedding, presided by the Dean of St. Paul's.



Approach to St. Paul's Cathedral up Ludgate Hill.



Admiralty Arch: the four processions will go through the centre gateway, normally closed to traffic.

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ECONOMY

Reagan urges Americans to back tax bill

WASHINGTON, July 28 (R) — President Reagan, reminding Americans that the world was watching, urged them last night to rally behind his economic recovery tax cut bill which faces its crucial vote in Congress tomorrow.

Mr. Reagan said that the message he heard at the seven-nation economic summit in Ottawa last week was that "our allies depend on a strong and economically sound America and they are watching events in this country with close attention and great hopes."

In a television appeal aimed at putting public pressure on Congress to pass his bill, Mr. Reagan accused his Democratic opponents of playing politics on the tax issue.

The Democrats, who control the House of Representatives, immediately levelled the same charge back at the president.

Both Mr. Reagan and Democratic leaders urged supporters of their Senate tax plans on which the House will vote tomorrow that sides agree the result of the vote.

The major difference in the two programmes—the largest proposed cuts in U.S. history—has been individual income tax reductions.

Mr. Reagan wants to cut taxes for all income groups equally by

25 per cent over a three-year period. The Democrats want a two-year tax cut averaging 15 per cent aimed at people earning less than \$50,000 a year.

The president alleged that the Democrats had "put a tax programme together for one reason only: to provide a political victory for themselves."

The chief Democratic taxwriter, Chairman Dan Rostenkowski of the House Ways and Means Committee, threw the same charge back at Mr. Reagan.

"It is the president who wants a political victory on Wednesday," he said. "It is the president and his political allies who are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on a Madison Avenue (advertising) campaign."

House speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, who had predicted that Democrats would win by 10 to 20 votes, said after the margin had narrowed to no more than five or six votes.

Mr. Reagan got his budget through the house with the help of Southern Democratic conservatives and has been wooing liberal votes for his tax bill.

Mr. O'Neill told reporters last night that only 14 Democrats had firmly committed themselves to Mr. Reagan's tax bill.

Africa needs \$81b

ADDIS ABABA, July 28 (R) — Africa's poorest nations need \$81 billion in development projects in the next decade, the chief executive of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) said last night.

ECA executive-secretary Adebayo Adedeji was speaking to ministers from 19 of Africa's least developed countries (LDCs) who are meeting in the Ethiopian capital to devise a common strategy for a U.N. conference on aid to the LDCs in Paris in September.

Twenty-one of the world's 36 poorest nations are in Africa.

Dr. Adedeji, from Nigeria, said total development expenditure envisaged by African LDCs amounts to \$133 billion for the period 1981-90. Domestic sources are expected to generate \$52 billion of this, leaving \$81 billion to be found from external aid.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Bahrain's power supply back to normal

BAHRAIN, July 28 (R) — Bahrain was returning to normal today after a nationwide power failure that disrupted banking as temperatures rose to 42 degrees centigrade (108 fahrenheit).

Power ministry officials said electricity had been restored to most parts of the country. The business centre in Manama, the capital, had been without power for over six hours, they added.

A government spokesman said a fault in a main generating station caused an overload on the country's distribution system which then closed down automatically.

Oil production falls further

NEW YORK, July 28 (R) — Oil production by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) fell to an 11-year low in May and has fallen further since, the oil industry newsletter Petroleum Intelligence Weekly said yesterday.

The decline had reduced the glut on world oil markets, but oil supply analysts still expect buyers to have the upper hand in price negotiations well into 1982, the newsletter said.

In May, the latest month for which firm figures are available, OPEC production averaged 23 million barrels of oil daily, down 960,000 barrels a day from April and 14.9 per cent below the level of a year earlier.

Current OPEC production was estimated at 21.5 million barrels daily, the newsletter said.

The world oil surplus, orchestrated by Saudi Arabia, has prompted calls among some OPEC countries for sharp production cuts to help to keep the price of oil.

The big oil companies have been urging oil-producing countries to cut price because of the surplus.

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly said that buyers were preparing to draw upon their oil stockpiles rather than compromise on the price issue.

Spain-EEC talks slow down

BRUSSELS, July 28 (R) — West Europe's internal economic difficulties have sharply slowed down negotiations for the entry of Spain into the Common Market, the head of the Spanish employers' federation (CECE) said here yesterday.

Carlos Ferrer-Salat, CECE President, told reporters that EEC member's economic problems had led to a reduction in their enthusiasm for speedy Spanish accession and a hardening in their negotiating stance.

In particular France's insistence on a firm Spanish commitment to harmonise its tax system with the Common Market's own was blocking further progress. France has called on Spain to bring itself into line by introducing value added tax (VAT) on or before EEC entry.

Spanish government officials have repeatedly urged the EEC to speed up negotiations. Foreign Minister Jose Perez-Llorca last month accused France of taking a rigid stand on taxation.

Mr. Ferrer-Salat, who yesterday met EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn, said the French demands were unrealistic. Spain would need at least 10 years to bring in VAT fully, as it must soften the tax's potential inflationary impact.

Pains for the Danes

By Hilary Barnes

COPENHAGEN: No one would pretend that the Danish economy is back on its feet after the battering it has taken in the past decade. But there is some evidence that it is slowly being turned round to point in a more promising direction.

Equally, no one would have believed a couple of years ago that it would be possible to halt the real growth of social services and health and education spending.

Yet over the past year this is precisely what the Social Democratic minority Government has done, even if it has not succeeded in slowing down the growth of total public spending by as much as it intended.

The control of mushrooming public spending is one of the main points in the Government's medium term plan for the economy, and it is regarded as an essential condition for a policy of "producing our way out of our problems."

These problems remain considerable: unemployment is running at around 9 per cent; the balance of payments deficit has been stuck at around 4 per cent of gross domestic product since 1973; the

net foreign debt at the end of 1980 was 24.9 per cent of GDP; the budget deficit is about 7 per cent of GDP and the borrowing requirement 11-12 per cent of GDP; and long-term interest rates of 18-19 per cent are paralysing industry and agriculture.

The public sector is still growing as well. Real public spending increased by about 3 per cent in 1980 and will increase by about the same in 1981, while GDP in both years will have shown a decline of about 0.5 per cent.

There has been continued increase in public sector employment, more people receiving unemployment benefits or early retirement pensions, and more pensioners through normal retirement. The result is that the number financially dependent on the public sector may now be about the same as the number of people employed in the private sector.

Although public spending is rising, the rate of increase has slowed and public spending priorities have changed radically. These trends emerge clearly in the Government's recently published public spending white paper. In 1979 public spending

Denmark's problems are considerable: unemployment is high, the budget and balance of payments are in deficit, public sector borrowing is heavy and interest rates are crippling industry and agriculture. Government policy is to "produce our way out of problems."

increased by 5.5 per cent, with local government spending up by 7.9 per cent. The growth of total spending was reduced to 3.1 per cent in 1980 and to an estimated 2.8 per cent this year.

Local government spending has only grown 2.6 per cent this year. The Government aims to reduce the increase in total public sector spending to 2.4 per cent in 1982 and 1.5 per cent in 1983.

Spending on items, including pensions and unemployment benefits, increased in real terms by 5.5 per cent in 1979. This year the increase will be about 2.1 per cent and in coming years it is intended to prevent any further real increase.

Spending on social services, including health and education, increased by 6.2 per cent in 1979. This year the increase will be 1.1 per cent, and health and education spending will actually show a tiny reduction in real terms.

In contrast, infrastructure expenditure and spending for labour market and business support policies is increasing.

Infrastructure spending will increase by 8.3 per cent in 1981 and by a planned average of 3.3 per cent from 1981-84. This includes investment in energy-saving and energy supplies.

Financial Times News Feature

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, July 28 (R) — The market was easier on balance in slow trading and at 1500 the F.T. index was down 2.3 at 526.2. Dealers little follow through to yesterday's advance and this prompted a little profit taking.

Government bonds showed falls of up to 1/4 while equity leaders eased as much as 1/2 on balance. Reed Intl ended a net 16p up at 254 after first quarter results but National Westminster fell 20p following half year figures. Gold shares declined with the bullion price.

U.S. issues firmed with Wall Street and Canadians were mixed.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, July 28 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today:

One sterling	1.8635/45	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2255/58	Canadian dollar
	2.4410/20	West German marks
	2.7155/75	Dutch guilders
	2.1120/40	Swiss francs
	39.85/90	Belgian francs
	5.8000/50	French francs
	1214.00/1215.00	Italian lire
	237.30/50	Japanese yen
	5.2050/2100	Swedish crowns
	6.1200/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.6660/6710	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	402.50/403.50	U.S. dollars

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.

5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____

Liberia ratifies new shipping convention

GENEVA, July 28 (R) — The world's biggest merchant fleet and over half the total tonnage are now covered by international safety standards following Liberia's ratification of a new shipping convention, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) announced today.

The ILO said Liberia's ratification had been registered in Geneva, so the convention now applies to more than half the world's estimated 400 million tons of merchant shipping.

Liberia, which has the largest flag-of-convenience fleet with 80 million tons, was one of the main targets of the treaty.

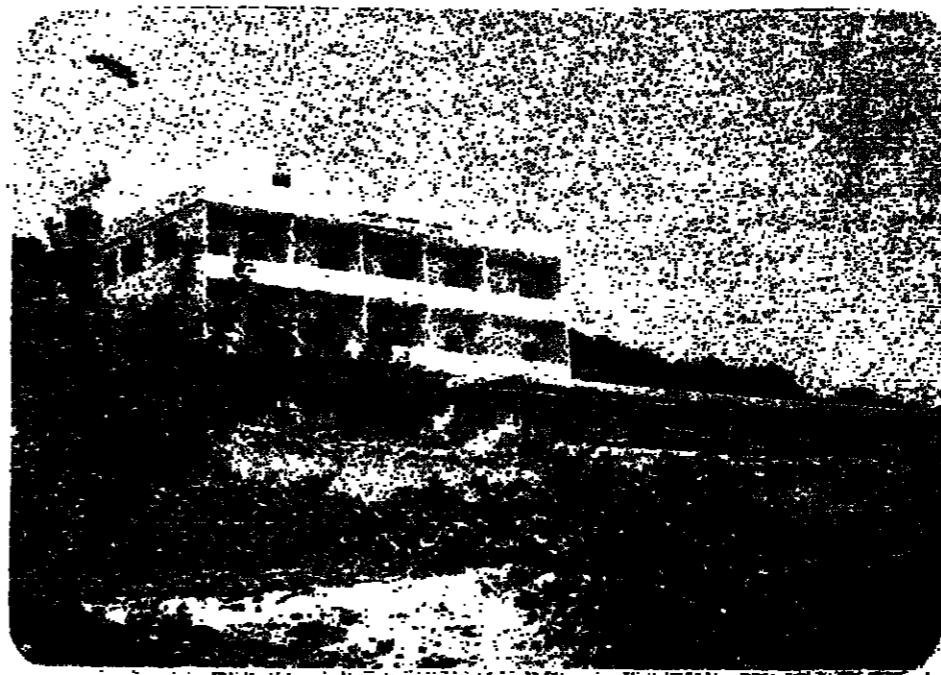
It sets standards for shipboard conditions and safety, hours of

work, manning levels and social security payments, requiring the country of registry to exercise strict controls. The ILO described the convention when adopted in May as the beginning of the end for vessels that are a safety hazard at sea.

Five other major flag-of-convenience countries, Panama, Singapore, Cyprus, Lebanon and Honduras, have not signed the treaty, which takes effect on November 28.

The other signatories are Britain, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and West Germany.

NOW THE GRAND OPENING OF AL-RABAD HOTEL AJLOUN



On one of the most beautiful location in Jordan. Come and enjoy our beautiful sceneries and our Arabian, Oriental and Lebanese food. Very nice rooms. Play yard children.

Ajloun, Al Rabad Castle Road.

UASC to get 9 freighters

KUWAIT, July 28 — The United Arab Shipping Company (UASC) on the occasion of its fifth anniversary, has signed a 400 million Kuwaiti dinar contract with a South Korean firm for the construction of nine ships of 35,500 tonnes capacity each.

With the addition of the nine ships the UASC will have a fleet of 71 ships and freighters.

The number of ships owned by the company stands now at 63, in addition to containers, which operate overseas and reach northern Europe, Britain, the United States, Red Sea ports, those in the Far East and other ports of the world.

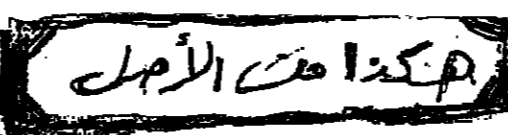
The company's manager said that the budget for training workers and employees is well over KD 1 million, at an average of KD 15,000 per worker.

The UASC is currently studying the possibility of opening two new lines to Australia and New Zealand and to Latin American countries, he added.

FOR SALE

General Electric washing machine in good condition, and 3 x 4 metre Italian made bookshelves. Both used for one year only.

Tel: 44872



South Korea hopes to stage 1988 Olympics

July 28 (R) — South Korea hopes to win the right to be the first developing country to host the Olympic Games when the International Olympic Committee (IOC) makes its choice for September.

Japanese city of Nagoya is only rival candidate for the summer games, and Mr. Sung Kku, director-general of the Education Ministry's physical education bureau, confident that the world sports leaders will choose the Korean capital.

"I feel Seoul's facilities are much better than Nagoya's," he said. "Go to Nagoya and compare the accommodation, transport facilities and stadiums with those of Seoul."

He also felt it would be a marvellous boost for the third world if the IOC chose his country, which joined the Olympic movement only after its independence in 1946.

South Korea has had only two Olympic champions, and one of them, marathon winner Sohn Kee-Chung, was then competing as a member of the Japanese team at the 1936 games in Berlin.

The ambitious idea of hosting the Olympic was first considered in 1977. The South Korean government decided in 1979 to support the bid, buying land in eastern Seoul where an Olympic village could be built to house 10,000 athletes.

In February this year, President Chun Doo Mwan wrote to IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch guaranteeing that the government will provide Seoul with financial and administrative support.

The formal offer, and the required financial deposit, was made by Seoul's mayor Park Young Su, supported by the President of the Korean Olympic Committee, Cho Sang-Ho.

Although South Korea does not have diplomatic relations with China, the Soviet Union, North Korea or other communist states, it assured the IOC that its borders will be open to all during the games.

And although there have been student riots in Seoul and a civil uprising in the southern city of Kwangju last year, the application pledged to prevent the games being marred by political demonstrations.

Seoul has proposed that the games be held from September 6 to October 5, when the city is at its best, under blue skies and with trees taking on autumn tints, but would be prepared to advance them to mid-August if sportsmen feel this would be best.

The city already has a wide range of sports venues, and has proposed an overall budget of \$2,282.6 million for the games, to be provided by the national and local governments, business donations and games revenue.

The cost of building new facilities and repairing existing ones would account for \$465.5 million of this total, the Olympic village would cost \$165.8 million with related public projects costing \$1,651.3 million.

The main Olympic stadium, with a capacity of 100,000, would be built in central Seoul. The city has already started building its own sports complex in Chamsil district, 10 minutes away. A big gymnasium and a 4,000-seat indoor swimming pool have been completed, with other facilities due to be finished by 1985.

The Seoul bid lists 34 other major sports facilities, and proposes that yachting events should be staged in South Korea's second city, Pusan, on the southeast of the Peninsula.

Seoul is served by eight international air lines, with the New Kimpo Airport only 18 kilometres from the city centre.

By 1984 the municipality hopes to have completed four subway (underground) lines in a network extending over 100 kilometres which should ease congestion in this city of eight million people.

The Olympic area would be linked with other parts of the city by the subway and broad freeways.

Games visitors can be accommodated in six international-class hotels, with over 4,000 rooms, or in dozens of secondary hotels, hostels and Korean yagwons or inns where a bed roll on a heated floor costs only a few dollars a night.

If Seoul is successful in its bid to host the games, there will be an added bonus for the local populace—the lifting for the duration of the midnight to 4 a.m. curfew which has been in force since the 1950-53 Korean War.

Soviet swimming star bids for third gold medal

July 28 (R) — Soviet swimming star Sergei Kuznetsov looked set to pick up his gold medal at the World Student Games today after qualifying for the 200 metres butterfly.

enko, who took a gold and a silver at last year's Moscow Olympics, has already won golds here in the 200 and 400 metres individual medleys in impressive style. The 200 metres of 4:25.53 last week was the fastest in the world.

The Japanese-American swimmer Yoko Yamada will be seeking second gold. Yokoyama, 28-year-old from the University of Southern California, won the women's 400 metres individual medley last night in a race which saw three competitors disqualified, and was 4 into today's 200 metres butterfly final.

She struck gold again she will fight off compatriot Kim Ian, winner of the 800 metres freestyle gold.

Unusually there were no games records in this morning's heat, largely because a torrential thunderstorm made the outdoor pool at the August 23 stadium a little choppy.

The United States coasted to a 91-70 victory over Romania to reach the men's basketball final despite an ankle injury early in the second half to playmaker Sid Lowe of North Carolina State, the team captain.

Lowe went down heavily and took no further part in the match but is expected to be fit for tomorrow's final against the Soviet Union or Yugoslavia. The Americans opened strongly, quickly establishing a 28-point lead in the second half and the Romanians closed to within 13 points at 83-70 before the Americans finished with a flourish, scoring eight points in the closing seconds. John Bagley of Boston College had an outstanding game, finishing with 22 points. John Pinone had 12.

A growing feeling that baseball is dead

NEW YORK, July 28 (Agencies) — Jacques Barzun wrote—and if he isn't sick of re-reading it, he has a strong stomach—that "whoever wants to know the heart and mind of America had better learn baseball."

Thomas Wolfe celebrated the "velvet and unalterable geometry of the playing field," and Bill Stern, the most inventive sports broadcaster since Baron von Muenchausen, solemnly assured us that when President Lincoln lay dying, the man he called to his bedside was not Andrew Johnson, his vice president, or Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who had just accepted Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, but Gen. Aber Doubleday.

"General Doubleday, don't let baseball die," the president whispered, and breathed his last.

No Reason for Optimism

The summer game has always had a formidable body of supporters. Yet, in spite of them, the feeling grows that Baseball 1981 is dead. Representatives of the players on the 26 teams were to meet Monday to decide what they could do about salvaging the last two months of the season, but there was no visible reason for optimism.

To bring the strike to an end and get back on the field for August and September, the players would have to give up a significant part of the freedom they and their predecessors fought for through most of a century.

For the employers to achieve peace on their own initiative, they would have to concede defeat in a calculated and costly campaign to clamp a lid on the free-agent market.

FOR RENT

Deluxe apartment on Fifth Circle, and Sixth (Umm thaina) three bedrooms, two salons, dining room, central heating, garage with telephone.

For information please call: Tel. 812672 between 10:00 - 14:00

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

1.—Both vulnerable, as with you hold: ♠108752 ♣Q72 ♦Q53 ♣ bidding has proceeded: North East South ♠ 1 0 ? What do you bid now? —You have tremendous lying strength but virtual no defensive tricks. Someone at the table must lead a lot of spades because partner is unlikely to have more than four. You must do you can to shut out that it. Jump to four hearts. You would make the same had East not entered the auction.

2.—Both vulnerable, as with you hold: ♠AQ10854 ♣AJ63 06 ♦4 ♣ bidding has proceeded: North West North East ♠ 2 0 Pass Pass ♠ 3 0 3 0 4 0 ♠ 5 0 Dble. Pass

What action do you take? —Defensively, your hand is bound to be a disappointment to partner. However, if he has no more than six cards to the king and a singleton spade, you have a good play for five hearts. In any event, you won't get hurt badly. Since there is no guarantee that you can beat five hearts, pull to five hearts. We don't like overruling partner, but this is one of those cases where you should bid one more "for luck."

3.—As South, vulnerable, you hold: ♠6 ♣AQ872 ♦J5 ♦109863 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West ♠ 1 0 Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass ? What action do you take? —You have already told partner that you are not enamored with a no trump contract, yet he has persisted. Obviously, he has spades well stopped, for the auction has pinpointed that you have spade shortage. Pass, and hope that your values are sufficient for partner to make game.

4.—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠832 ♣5 0 98 ♦AQ108763 Your partner opens the bidding with one no trump. What do you respond? —Don't count your points. Count the number of tricks your club suit will produce for partner at a no trump contract—at least six. Unless the opponents can collect five fast tricks, you are an overwhelming favorite to make a no trump game, so jump to three no trump.

5.—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠A87 ♣KJ10732 ♦AQ63 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♣ Dble. Pass 1 ♣ ? What action do you take? —The auction and your holding suggest that partner should be short in spades, and his hearts were not good enough to bid at the one-level over the double. Therefore, it sounds as if he should have a fit for one of your minors. Normally you would rebid a six-card suit before introducing a four-card one, but if you do that here, the auction may get too high for you to introduce your club suit later with any degree of safety. Bid two clubs.

6.—As South, vulnerable, you hold: ♠873 ♣J108 072 ♦KQ954 The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 1 ♣ Dble. Pass 2 ♣ Pass 2 NT Pass ? What action do you take? —Bid three no trump. Partner has shown a hand of 19-20 points and you have a good five-card suit, useful fillers in hearts and 6 HCP. This contract does not come with a guarantee, but you should have a shot if partner has any sort of club holding.

Springboks tour of America threatened

UNITED NATIONS, July 28 (R) — Groups opposed to a South African rugby football team's scheduled September tour today threatened to disrupt its matches in New York, Chicago and Albany if authorities refused to cancel them.

Richard Lapchick, head of the committee for equality in sport and society, told a press conference in the United Nations that more than 50 organisations would demonstrate against the team, which includes one non-white player.

David Dinkins, candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, termed "an outrage" Mayor Edward Koch's decision to permit the South African Springboks to play at Randall's Island, a city-owned sports field, on September 26.

"I find it unconscionable that our city should support and condone oppression," he said, referring to the policy of racial segregation imposed by the South African government.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

"I always save the oven cleanings. That's the secret of my gravy."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

STRYT
YOAPS
TREVIN
RODIAH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: O O O O O O O O I M O O O O O O (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OAKEN CLOUT BEHEAD EXCITE
Answer: What the Siamese business leader was called—A "THAI-COON"

Peanuts

Andy Capp

IT WAS A MIRACLE, SALLY!

THIS BUTTERFLY LANDED ON MY NOSE, SEE, AND THEN IT TURNED INTO AN ANGEL...

YOUR NOSE TURNED INTO AN ANGEL?

I'M HANGING UP, SALLY...

I'VE MADE UP MY MIND, MOTHER — I'M LEAVIN' 'EM TOMORROW

JUST GIVE ME TIME, PET, I'LL CHANGE. PEOPLE DO, Y'KNOW, OVER THE YEARS

THAT'S TRUE, FLO...

YOU TELL 'ER, MISSUS

... I USED TO JUST DISLIKE 'IM — NOW I CAN'T STAND THE SIGHT OF 'IM

Mutt 'n' Jeff

I WANT TO RENT A SUIT — I'M GETTING MARRIED!

THAT'S WONDERFUL!

AH, THAT'S A PERFECT FIT!

YEAH! THIS SUIT IS TOO BIG AND LUMPY!

LOOK, FRIEND, TAKE THIS AND YOU'LL KNOW IF YOUR BRIDE WILL TAKE YOU FOR BETTER OR WORSE!

HE'S GOT A POINT THERE!

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to think out exactly what your personal desires are and then make the right moves that can help you attain them. Make plans to engage in social activities with friends.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Not the right day to involve yourself in any new interest in outside affairs. A close tie can give you the help you need now.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can do much to advance in career activities by getting an early start. Strive to add to prestige you now enjoy.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Take steps to gain the data you need in a new project. Don't procrastinate any longer on this. Show devotion to loved one.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Figure out a better way to handle regular routines. A talk with loved one brings a better understanding.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Good day to bridge a gap between you and some associate. Show higher-ups that you have ability and gain their favor.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Some new methods in the handling of your work could increase your income. Come to a better accord with co-workers.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Contact congenial and get together at recreations that you mutually enjoy. Use common sense instead of taking undue risks.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Strive for increased harmony at home. Steer clear of one who is argumentative. Make sure your work is better organized.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Contact persons who can help you become more successful. Handle your responsibilities in a cheerful manner.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have to use a more modern system for handling money if you are to become more successful. Use your ability.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take more time for enjoying good friends you have not seen in a long time. Make sure your appearance is at its best.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Forget an old-fashioned way of operating and become more modern for increased success in business. Be logical.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be truly interested in the welfare of others and should not be discouraged in this. Direct the education along lines that will fit your progeny for work that will benefit others. Give ethical training early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Albert L. Misenko

ACROSS: 1 Bitterness, 5 Be uncertain about, 10 Snakes, 14 Jungle fever, 15 Journalist, 16 Pylon, 18 Egyptian god, 17 Betty, 18 Beg, 19 Show fear, 20 Turkish title, 21 Tree section, 22 Tiny bit, 23 Historic date, 25 Lottery.

DOWN: 29 Orchard product, 30 Seed cover, 31 Small amount, 34 Window part, 35 Neighbor, 36 Big bird, 37 Western flower, 42 Collection of anecdotes, 43 Along with, 44 Dutch painter, 45 Dartmoor peak, 46 Opportune time.

47 Tails of films, 48 Declaimed, 51 Make music, 52 West Indies, 54 Time of day, 56 culpa, 58 Containers, 60 "Let's make —", 62 Urish —, 63 "Take — from me", 64 Sheriff's gang, 65 Concerning, 66 Jungle giants, 67 Seed cover, 68 River to Hades.

11 Federal division, 12 — Alto, 13 Noah's boy, 21 Saloon, 24 Painter, 26 Of hearing, 27 Circus performer, 28 Sway, 29 loosely, 29 Percussion instrument, 32 Rooms, 33 Purchases, 34 Jazz, 35 singing, 36 Morgana, 38 Pass over, 40 Badger, 41 Ashabula's state, 47 "— plg and away —", 48 Title: abbr., 50 Coarse files, 52 Direct, 53 Horseless carriage, 55 Tobacco kiln, 57 Mysterious, 58 Summit, 60 Skiffful, 61 Dear, 62 Possessive var.

WORLD

Chinese dragon in Britain for wedding

LONDON, July 28 (R) — Millions of Britons are saluting the royal wedding with street parties, dances, carnivals and parties but a few have chosen more eccentric ways of celebrating the big event.

Thousands have been camped out since Sunday to ensure a good view of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer as they proceed to and from St. Paul's cathedral, scene of the wedding.

But down in Brighton, on the South Coast, elderly Ron Cunningham planned to hang upside down from a cliff edge near his home in Union Jacks, the national flag, tied to his ankles, as his personal wedding celebration.

Elsewhere a farmer sprayed his sheep red, white and blue — only to see rain turn them a dripping royal purple.

And, while gaily decorated "pubs" (taverns) will be packed with patrons content to watch the ceremonies on bar-room T.V., Tom Murray in the northeastern town of Sunderland has other ideas. A pub keeper himself, Mr. Murray will sport a wig styled after Lady Diana's hairdo and perform his own version of the nuptials in company with eight regular customers.

Near St. Paul's, a middle-aged woman who has been camped out waiting for tomorrow's procession brought along a portable television set to watch the wedding as it unfolds inside the vast building. A Manchester baker, Bill Ward, was selling loaves coloured red, white and blue with edible food dye. Business was brisk, with 400 sold each day.

Manchester's Chinese community took delivery of a lengthy, multi-coloured dragon figure imported from Hong Kong. One hundred dancers were on call to undulate with it through city streets in a special wedding celebration.

The port city of Tynemouth in northeast England scheduled a "harbour spectacular" involving a floodlit mock commando raid on nearby cliffs. A brewery offered beer at half price between 6 and 8 p.m., along with free slices of a wedding cake.

Traditionally great national events in Britain are celebrated with street parties.

One estimate said there would be 1,500 alone in Prince Charles' principality of Wales.

In London, 5,000 children ate hamburgers at what was billed the biggest street party ever held.

The tables stretched the two kilometres of Oxford Street, the capital's main shopping thoroughfare.

Many towns and villages prepared carnivals with floats, beauty contests and Punch-and-Judy puppet shows.

But there were some jarring notes, with various groups of high-spirited anti-royals organising "stuff the wedding" feasts.

Opposition Labour parliamentarian and anti-monarchist Willie Hamilton said it would

Mrs. Gandhi in hot water over her anti-strike laws

NEW DELHI, July 28 (R) — Indian labour unions have threatened nationwide protest demonstrations against an official ban on strikes that could bring Prime Minister Indira Gandhi into bitter confrontation with the opposition.

First protests against the government's tough new anti-strike powers have been planned by insurance workers across the country tomorrow.

Calls for anti-government rallies were also made by the Civil Servants Union and the powerful communist All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC).

The AITUC said trade unions should build up a "mighty resistance movement" to force the government to withdraw the measures announced yesterday in an attempt to curb growing labour unrest.

The ordinance provides fines and a maximum of one year's imprisonment for strike leaders, and six months' jail for striking workers. The measures are the toughest since strikes were outlawed during Mr. Gandhi's 1975

emergency rule, and could provide the demoralised opposition parties with a volatile issue on which to mount a campaign against the prime minister.

But politically Mrs. Gandhi remains safe because of her huge parliamentary majority.

In a statement reflecting opposition anger, Mrs. Gandhi's former petroleum minister Hevati Bahuguna said the measure proved the government had lost confidence in its capacity to inspire acceptance or goodwill from the people.

But the treasurer of Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress parliamentary party, Mr. P.M. Khan, said the move was a step in the right direction. Certain unions calling for strikes were holding the country to ransom, he said.

The government was believed to be particularly concerned about the possibility of strikes in the electric power sector.

Eight trade union organisations had previously announced plans to hold a protest day throughout the country in November to highlight workers' demands.

Massive security arrangements for the royal wedding

LONDON — With rehearsals over, Britain's royal wedding celebrations were beginning in earnest by yesterday and the huge security operation surrounding them moved into high gear.

Thousands of spectators thronged the route Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer are to take to their wedding in St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday, looking at the blaze of flags, banners and hunting. Some enthusiasts were already staking out places along the route.

The 300-year-old domed cathedral, which received 20,000 visitors over the weekend, was closed today and police began to secure it for uninvited guests, bombs or anything else that could disrupt the wedding.

The thousands of police involved in the security operations have to guard 20 heads of state, 26 members of foreign royal houses and dozens of other national representatives.

Formal celebrations were getting under way with a dinner last night at Buckingham Palace, to which Queen Elizabeth invited 90 friends and relatives. Afterwards, more than 1,000 people attended a palace revel that went on until dawn.

After this function, Prince Charles and Lady Diana will not see each other until the wedding.

Lady Diana will not attend a huge fireworks display tonight in



Britain's future king and his bride in photo by royal photographer Lord Snowdon

symbolise the acute division in Britain between rich and poor.

The attending kings, queens, princes and princesses with blood links to the British royal family are Belgium's King Baudouin and his queen, King Olav and the crown prince and princess of Norway, Queen Margrethe of Denmark and her consort, King Carl Gustav and the queen of Sweden, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and her husband Prince Claus.

In the congregation will also be three ex-kings — Greece's Constantine, Michael of Romania and

Simon of Bulgaria. Commonwealth heads of state include the presidents of Gambia, Malawi, Trinidad and Tobago, Sri Lanka, India, Cyprus, Natru,

Kiribati, Dominica, Zimbabwe, Vanuatu and Guyana. The presidents of Uganda, Ghana and Zambia are represented by their wives.

Polish workers go on strike alert

WARSAW, July 28 (R) — Workers in the southern Polish city of Czestochowa went on strike alert today because of what union officials described as the dramatic supply situation amid signs that protests over food shortages were

spreading. The strike alert, a tactical weapon which means that workers are ready at a moment's notice to down tools, was in force in 340 enterprises, local officials of the Solidarity union said.

Bomb blast in Tehran movie theatre

LONDON, July 28 (R) — Iran today blamed "agents of America" for a bomb blast that ripped through a cinema in central Tehran last night and killed at least one person, Tehran radio said today.

The term used by the radio was an apparent reference to the Mujahedin-e-Khalq guerrilla organisation whose supporters have been the main target of a crackdown on leftists in Iran.

The radio, monitored by Reuters, said an earlier report by the official Pars news agency, reporting nine dead, was incorrect.

Officials said it was not possible to determine whether more than one person had died in the blast because the body or bodies of the victims had been torn apart in the explosion.

Liverpool riots rise

LIVERPOOL, July 28 (R) — Police arrested 21 people after a second night of rioting by gangs of black and white youths in this northwest England port.

About 100 youths hurled stones and petrol bombs at police in the city's Toxteth district, scene of major rioting earlier this month which spread to several other British cities.

Twenty-six policemen and five civilians were injured in the latest outbreak of violence which began when the youths attacked 400 police armed with protective helmets and riot shields.

The youths also set fire to several cars in the rioting which lasted five hours.

Environment Minister Michael Heseltine, who is visiting Liverpool to discover the reasons for the riots, was briefed early today on the latest disturbances.

A U.S. community relations expert, interviewed on British television last night after a visit to Liverpool, predicted that there could be worse street rioting over the next year unless the causes were eliminated.

Tommy olds, a former U.S. policeman said: "It's like stepping back 20 years in time to the United States when community relations had reached boiling point."

3 countries analyse Spanish killer oil

MADRID, July 28 (R) — A mysterious poisonous cooking oil that yesterday caused its 82nd death is being analysed by researchers in three countries, the Spanish health ministry announced.

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What has puzzled doctors most is the high degree of relapse among those who have been released from hospital. The ministry said today one explanation may be that the poison affected the body in stages. It said also that despite repeated warnings, exchanges of bad oil for good and over 20 arrests of those selling or distributing the oil, Spaniards continued to consume it.

Gen. Zia's jailed opponents released

LAHORE, July 28 (R) — Pakistan's military authorities released six political leaders arrested in a recent crackdown on dissidents and may shortly free the eldest daughter of ex-prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, authoritative sources said.

The six were among 14 political leaders arrested in a raid on a Lahore home nearly two weeks ago where a meeting of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) was in progress. The MRD groups the country's eight main opposition parties. Political activity has been banned in Pakistan since 1979. The eight other arrested leaders would be freed in the few days, the sources said. The six so far released are on bail. The face charges of breaking the martial law regulations banning political activity. The sources said Benazir Bhutto, who has been in jail for nearly five months since a previous drive against dissidents in March, was moved today to Karachi from a prison 90 kilometres away. Diplomatic sources said President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq's grip on the country seemed secure enough to allow him to free his leading opponents. Calls by opposition groups for national protests on July 5 to mark the fourth anniversary of President Zia's coup against Mr. Bhutto went almost unheeded. Authoritative sources said the releases seemed in part a gesture coincide with the end of the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan next week. Benazir Bhutto's mother Nusrat Bhutto, who was arrested in March, was freed last week. She is at the family home in Karachi awaiting her daughter's release, the sources said.

Tremor jolts quake area in Italy

POTENZA, Italy, July 28 (R) — Two earth tremors jolted a large area in southern Italy today where almost 3,000 people died in massive earthquake on Nov. 23.

Hyde Park, at which Prince Charles will light the first of a chain of beacons which will span the nation.

The 20-year-old bride seems to have recovered after hurrying into tears on Saturday at a polo match while surrounded by photographers and spectators.

She appeared cool and relaxed as she walked hand-in-hand with the prince at another polo match yesterday in which he took part. Prince Charles told a television interviewer it was not surprising that the strain of being in the public eye had told on her. But he denied that she did not like watching him play polo, which can be a dangerous game.

Buckingham Palace said today that Prince Charles, who was in an English team which beat Spain 10-5-Sunday, would not take part in any more polo games for the remainder of the season to September because of lack of time.

But the prince, who is 32, has given no indication he will cut down on his more dangerous pursuits, which have included polo, hunting, flying, diving, skiing and parachuting.

The wedding will rank as one of the world's greatest media occasions.

An estimated 700 million people in more than 50 countries will watch the event on television. The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is following the pageant with 60 cameras, while foreign newsmen have flooded into London.

A handful of enthusiasts securing vantage points along the wedding route began camping out last night, equipped with deck chairs, sleeping bags and flasks of coffee.

"We are here for the atmosphere," said schoolmistress Averil Harrison, waiting with her daughter Rosemary, 18. "You see a lot

more on television but you miss actually being involved."

Thousands also turned out to watch yesterday's rehearsals, with cavalry detachments in ordinary uniform escorting empty royal coaches to St. Paul's. An official stood in for Lady Diana at the cathedral.

Five European presidents, from France, West Germany, Greece, Portugal and Iceland, will attend the wedding together with 15 Commonwealth heads of state.

More than 3,000 police officers will line the three-kilometre route from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's cathedral. Remote control T.V. cameras will scan the huge crowds and bomb experts will comb the sewers on the day Prince Charles marries Lady Diana Spencer.

In one of largest security operations ever in London, bomb-sniffing dogs will scour the cathedral, police will take up positions on rooftops and plainclothes officers will mingle with the million-plus spectators.

The July 29 operation aims at keeping the occasion a happy one for Queen Elizabeth II's son, his bride and their families and at protecting foreign heads of state and government dignitaries.

While full details of the guest list have not been disclosed, it is expected to be the greatest gathering of foreign leaders in London since the queen's coronation in 1953.

The queen has rejected the use of armoured limousines rather than the traditional horse-drawn carriages.

"The queen won't contemplate that, so we have to work accordingly," said a senior Scotland Yard officer. "The feeling is that it would be a victory for terrorism if we mothballed the state coaches and replaced them with bullet-proof limousines."

Reuter

LONDON — Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, has for years been acclaimed as the world's most eligible bachelor. Of all his titles that is the one he is most happy to give up.

He once said that 30 was the ideal age for getting married. He passed that landmark two years ago and, although he escorted many beautiful girls, it seemed at times he was destined to remain a bachelor.

One of the problems was finding someone with the attributes of a future queen. Born into one of the world's most exalted families, Prince Charles knew that his bride must share a life of service constrained by rules, inhibited by formality and sometimes prone to loneliness.

Charles Philip Arthur George Mountbatten-Windsor was born in Buckingham palace on November 14, 1948, to the then Princess Elizabeth and Philip, duke of Edinburgh, descended from every royal house in Europe and related through ancestry to Genghis Khan, George Washington and many others.

At birth he took the title of duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, an earldom and two Scottish titles. He was proclaimed Prince of

Wales in 1958 and invested in 1969 amid ceremonial splendour in the ruins of Caernarvon castle.

Prince Charles is the first heir to the throne to have gone to school, experiencing the spartan regime of Gordonstoun in Scotland where he once received a mild beating for drinking a cherry brandy in a Scottish bar. He went on to take a degree at Cambridge University.

He captained his own ship, a minesweeper, in the British Navy, and flies helicopters and jet aircraft. His determination to try his hand at anything had led him to take a free-fall parachute jump, frequent dives beneath the sea and ride in sleepcoaches.

A keen sportsman, his taste also runs to polo, skiing, swimming, fishing and shooting.

Prince Charles has a ready wit, a talent for mimicry and a liking for the absurd. He once took part in a university student review. He paints water colours and used to play the cello.

Above all he is dedicated to his job, performing a thousand duties every year, an unflagging salesman for British exports and a tireless campaigner for charities.

Diana Frances Spencer was born on July 1, 1961, the third daughter of Viscount Althorp, later the eighth Earl Spencer.

At Sandringham, she was literally the girl next door. As a child, she knew Charles but he is nearly 13 years her senior and her playmates were his younger brothers, princes Andrew and Edward.

When Lady Diana was six, her mother left her father and four children. Her parents later went through an acrimonious divorce. Lady Diana and her mother remained close, and Diana shared her holidays between her mother's home in Scotland and her father's house, a 16th century stately home in Althorp, Northamptonshire.

Both parents remarried, her father to Raine, former countess of Dartmouth and daughter of romantic novelist Barbara Cartland.

Lady Diana's career at boarding school was not academically distinguished, but she won a prize for trying hard.

Before her engagement, she shared a London flat with three other girls and worked in a fashionable nursery school. She loves children.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S., Latin American navies to drill

BRUSSELS, July 28 (R) — NATO said today that a controversial Western naval exercise to be held in the North Atlantic with the participation of South American navies was organised by the United States and not the Western alliance. The manoeuvre, codenamed "Ocean Venture 81" and involving countries which are not members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, will run concurrently with three NATO naval exercises in September but will be under exclusive U.S. command, a NATO spokesman said. The statement was prompted by Norway's decision last week not to take part in the exercise because it feared it would give the impression that NATO was trying to expand its area of responsibility. Units from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay and Venezuela are due to take part in the exercise alongside ships from the U.S., the Netherlands, Britain, Canada, West Germany, Portugal, France, Denmark and Spain, NATO sources said. The exercise, one of the largest of its kind in recent years, will involve 250 ships, 120,000 men and 1,000 aircraft. The U.S. initiative to bring South American navies into a Western exercise reflects Washington's efforts to strengthen cooperation with non-NATO members, West European diplomats said. But there was no question of expanding the boundaries of NATO or of creating a South Atlantic treaty organisation to include South Africa, the diplomats said.

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